

Young grants permission after secret deal on licences

BA given the go-ahead for B-Cal merger

By Evelyn Elliott, Air Correspondent

The decks were cleared yesterday for British Airways to take over British Caledonian when Lord Young of Gifford, the Secretary for Trade and Industry, formally announced that the merger would not be against the public interest.

The go-ahead came after a secret deal was struck between British Airways and the Monopolies and Mergers Commission to hand back eight B-Cal licences to the Civil Aviation Authority for redistribution - possibly among rival, independent carriers.

It will mean that the Gatwick-based B-Cal operation - and the size of the offer eventually made for it - will be much smaller than originally intended.

The MMC made it plain during its three-month investigation, that the original proposals were unacceptable and could be against the public interest. Lord King, the chairman of British Airways, said: "Now I have looked at the small print, I am changing my mind. Nothing has been done to make more capacity available for us on the long haul routes such as to Tokyo and Los Angeles. The new merged airline could end up with all the capacity available from Japan for example."

He is seeking to revoke British Airways' licence to fly to Tokyo in the hope that the CAA will order it to give up some of the capacity and hand it to Virgin.

Peter Villa, chairman of British Airways, said: "Our first reaction is that it does nothing to address the concerns of the charter carriers. It is now essential that a further review is carried out on the traffic distribution rules in the south-east of England."

If British Airways is successful in taking over B-Cal, the airlines will probably fly under completely separate colours, with British Airways operating scheduled services and the B-Cal tarmac remaining on charter and package holiday routes.

All operations now served by British Airways would be merged with, and become British Caledonian, operating not only package holiday flights to the Mediterranean but long-haul charter flights to Tokyo and Saudi Arabia, now operated by B-Cal from Gatwick, would be transferred to Heathrow.

Services to Tokyo and Saudi Arabia, now operated by B-Cal from Gatwick, would be transferred to Heathrow.

Lord King said after the proposed deal: "The next step will be for British Airways to resume contact with B-Cal and their financial advisers. My board colleagues and I will then decide at what price it would be justifiable to make a further offer to B-Cal's shareholders."

BA now has 21 days in which to put forward a revised offer. It is unlikely to be more than half the £237 million bid last July.

Mr Harry Goodman, chairman of the International Leisure Group, whose own airline, Air Europe, is still ready to make a counter-bid should British Airways' proposals be rejected, said: "Having had a chance to study the report, I don't think there is any real opportunity for the independent carriers at all. Lord King could end up with the monopoly he wanted, lock, stock, and barrel."

His main complaint, which

Operators fear for future of Gatwick

From Derek Harris, Innsbruck

Alarm at the prospect of mounting inconvenience to passengers using charter flights emerged when the news of clearance for the British Airways and British Caledonian merger reached the annual convention of the Association of British Travel Agents in Innsbruck.

The main worry is that British Airways will be able to wield more power, leading to Gatwick Airport becoming increasingly used only for scheduled flights.

Mr Jack Smith, the Abta president, said: "We want clear safeguards to ensure that a proper balance will be maintained of charter and scheduled traffic at key airports, particularly Gatwick."

Abta would like to see British Airways having to surrender more flight slots at Gatwick over the next year, and intends to press the Government on the issues involved, including a resumption of a review by the Civil Aviation Authority on anti-competitive behaviour in the industry.

Abta was disappointed at the extent of the safeguards for the merger, said Mr Smith.

Mr John Boyle, vice-chairman of Abta's tour operators' council, said: "We do not want charter passengers to be second-class citizens. We want the charter-scheduled balance at Gatwick at least maintained and if possible improved."

Mr Keith St Clair, a member of the tour operators' council, said: "British Airways is giving up flying slots at Gatwick but could re-apply along with everybody else for them."



Lord King, chairman of BA (above) and Sir Adam Thomson of B-Cal: package of proposals put to inquiry.

Rodgers quits to lead architects

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

Mr William Rodgers, one of the Gang of Four who founded the SDP and a vice president of the party, is to resign from his full-time party activity in order to take up a new post as Director-General of the Royal Institution of British Architects.

Mr Rodgers failed to win a seat in the June election, like Mr Shirley Williams and Mr Roy Jenkins who became a peer in the dissolution honours list.

Mr Rodgers will resign both as vice-president of the SDP and as the party's finance committee chairman. He will not seek a seat to fight at the next election.

Mr Rodgers, a prominent Gaiskillite and long time organizer of the Labour Right, has told friends that while his heart remains with the SDP and his faith in the party is not diminished he wants to have a more definite career challenge than he has faced over the past four years since losing his Stockton seat in 1983.

There was considerable surprise in September when he was not named as a member of the SDP's negotiating team for the merger talks with the Liberals.

The departure of Mr Rodgers, probably the most effective organizer and negotiator in the ranks of the SDP, will be a blow to the party.

Mr Rodgers had longer ministerial experience than either Mrs Williams or Dr David Owen. He played a leading part coaxing away from the Labour party other Labour MPs to join the SDP. It also fell to him to negotiate the original deal on seats with the Liberals.

With Dr Owen leaving his former Gang of Four colleagues to negotiate a merger with the Liberals while he goes off on his own, the break up of the original Gang of Four is now complete.

The institute has not made it a condition of his engagement that Mr Rodgers should cease political activity but he is understood to feel that with the institute seeking a higher profile and planning a more campaigning role it would not be in its best interests for him to continue in his political roles.

It would make life difficult when he was representing the institute's interests to Ministers or leading delegations to non-political bodies.

At the institute Mr Rodgers, who has spent his whole life in politics since becoming secretary of the Fabian Society aged 22, will have charge of a £4 million budget.

Boy swept out to sea in storms

By David Cross

A 12-year-old boy was missing and feared drowned last night after being swept out to sea by a freak wave during gale-force storms which lashed the south coast.

Mark Rowles and a friend, also aged 12, was cycling along the promenade at Peasehaven, Sussex, when the giant wave knocked them off their bikes.

The wash dragged Mark into the sea through a gap in the sea wall. The other boy, Jamie Churchill, managed to cling on but was unable to help his friend.

A rescue operation was launched involving the Newhaven lifeboat and a Royal Naval helicopter from HMS Daedalus but was called off as darkness fell. Last night rescuers combed the coast line at low tide.

The driver of a Vauxhall car died yesterday as the fresh gales and torrential rain hit the South, damaging more homes and trees and flooding low-lying areas.

The driver was killed when he lost control and skidded on slippery leaves in heavy rain and strong winds on the A3102 Melksham to Bromham road in Wiltshire. The

Continued on page 24, col 7

Moscow party fires reforming leader Yeltsin

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

Mr Boris Yeltsin, the outspoken Kremlin reformer and one of Mr Mikhail Gorbachev's former closest allies in the campaign for perestroika and glasnost, was sacked yesterday from his post as chief of the influential Moscow City Communist Party.

His removal, although anticipated widely in Western diplomatic circles, was seen by many Soviet intellectuals and younger Muscovites as a bitter blow to the whole reform programme and an ominous sign that the conservatives are gaining the upper hand in the Kremlin hierarchy.

The decision, taken behind closed doors at a meeting of the Moscow party's ruling committee, followed Mr Yeltsin's controversial speech on October 21 to the Communist Party's Central Committee in which he criticized the slow pace of reform and offered to resign.

A brief announcement from Tass, following the broadcast of Mr Yeltsin's removal on state television's main evening news programme, said he had been replaced as Moscow city chief by Mr Lev Zaikov, a full Politburo member at present responsible for the huge Soviet defence industry complex.

The official agency added that the Moscow party committee had unanimously approved the results of the October 21 Central Committee meeting at which Mr Yeltsin made his criticisms. The Tass communiqué added that the Central Committee had on that day adopted a resolution characterizing Mr Yeltsin's remarks as "politically mistaken". No word of this resolution had previously emerged.

Altogether, 24 people spoke at yesterday's Moscow meeting and Tass communiqué said that both Mr Yegor Ligachev, the Kremlin number two, and Mr Georgy Razumovsky, the Central Committee secretary responsible for personnel and organizational work in the Party had taken part, providing further indications of the seriousness of the affair.

Western observers, although seeing Mr Yeltsin's removal as a blow to Mr Gorbachev's reforming image, said that it was also an indication that the crisis has been resolved without making his own position as Kremlin leader vulnerable.

The Yeltsin affair, which has been shrouded from the start in the kind of old-fashioned Kremlin secrecy which has made a mockery of the term glasnost, was seen as the biggest political crisis to face Mr Gorbachev since he took power in March, 1985.

Although details of Mr Yeltsin's now-notorious

speech on October 21 have never been published, Soviet officials claimed that, as well as criticizing the slow pace of reform, he also attacked the style of Communist Party leadership, including the sometimes extravagant public role played by Mrs Raisa Gorbachov.

It was never clear whether the rumours widely circulated about his criticism of Mrs Gorbachov were true, or part of a whispering campaign launched by the KGB and its conservative chief, Mr Viktor Chebrikov, in order to ensure that the Moscow party leaders went ahead with the firing of Mr Yeltsin.

Only 24 hours before yesterday's unanimous vote to install in his place Mr Zaikov, aged 64, seven young demonstrators were out on the streets of Moscow petitioning for signatures in support of Mr Yeltsin. They claim to have received 40 in the space of 20 minutes before a city official snatched a photograph of Mr Yeltsin from their hands and the meeting was broken up.

The attempt by the Kremlin to hush up the Yeltsin affair failed after it leaked to Western correspondents in Moscow. But even after last night's announcement, little of the full story was available to ordinary Soviet citizens.

The television newscaster said that he had been fired for "major shortcomings" in his leadership of the capital's party organization, a move which is expected to mean his automatic expulsion from the ruling Politburo, of which he is a non-voting member.

The gravity of the crisis - which threatened to overshadow last week's elaborate celebrations to mark the 70th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution - was shown by Mr Gorbachev's presence at yesterday's meeting at the Moscow city party headquarters and his decision to speak. No immediate details of his speech were released.

Earlier, in a keynote address opening last week's anniversary celebrations, he issued a strong indirect criticism of Mr Yeltsin, aged 56, his former protégé, by rebuking "headstrong and impatient people" for seeking to speed up the pace of change in the Soviet Union.

Another arrest by kidnap police

By John Cooney

A large force of Dublin police yesterday crashed their way into a house and overpowered a man they believe was second-in-command of the gang that kidnapped Dublin dentist Mr John O'Grady.

Mr Tony O'Neill, aged 25, from Co Antrim, Northern Ireland, had a loaded revolver by his side when detectives forced their way into the house in the city.

Last night he was being held under the Republic's anti-terrorist detention law for questioning in connection with the kidnapping, reportedly led by Mr Dessi O'Hare, a former member of the Irish National Liberation Army, and who is still at large.

Four others, including O'Hare's wife Claire, have been charged with kidnapping Mr O'Grady.

Ransom claim, page 2
Spectrum, page 14

IN PART 2

4-1 triumph

Goals from Beardsley, Barnes, Robson and Adams gave England's footballers a 4-1 win over Yugoslavia in Belgrade, asserting them of a place in next year's European Championship finals. ... Pages 47, 48

Director's lib

Women are increasingly making a place for themselves at the top in industry, says Elaine Sunderland, a director of Alexander Hughes & Associates, in today's General Appointments. ... Pages 35-42

Portfolio Gold

There is £8,000 to be won today in The Times Portfolio Gold competition, double the usual amount as there was no winner yesterday. ... Portfolio list, page 33.

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Both sides welcome Synod homosexuality vote

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Moves to toughen the Church of England's teaching and discipline on homosexuality achieved partial success in the General Synod of the church at Westminster yesterday.

After debating a series of amendments, the majority of Synod members opted for one which expressed disapproval of "homosexual genital acts", but rated them below adultery and fornication.

Some opponents of homosexuality claimed the result was a "total victory" because of the passing of an amendment which called on homosexuals to "repent". They will now be pressing for the Church to change its recruitment policies, to eliminate

candidates for ordination who are homosexual.

That interpretation was, not accepted by the Lesbian and Gay Christian Movement, which welcomed the result, though it had "some misgivings". The Synod had clearly given the gay and lesbian community a place in the life of the Church, the movement said, and had rejected the "alienation and total condemnation of homosexuality".

The issue may come before the Church again next year, if the bishops publish the results of a confidential study of homosexuality in the Church they are now preparing.

The steepest division yesterday came over a demand for homosexual clergy to be "appropriately disciplined" for sexual immorality. In

an almost evenly-divided Synod the bishops and clergy out-voted the laity, who wanted the demand formally endorsed by the Synod.

Two extreme positions were both rejected: there was little support for an amendment which equated homosexual and heterosexual activity, accepting both if they were in permanent and committed relationships; and the original motion, saying homosexual acts were sinful in all circumstances, was amended out of all recognition, losing the particular words in the process.

The resolution, finally passed by 368 votes to 19, declared: "That the Biblical and traditional teaching of chastity and fidelity in personal relationships is a response to, and expression of, God's love for each one

of us." It went on to state four principles:

- That sexual intercourse is an act of total commitment which belongs properly within a permanent married relationship.
- That "fornication and adultery are sins against this ideal and are to be met by a call to repentance and the exercise of compassion."
- That homosexual genital acts also fall short of this ideal and are likewise to be met by a call to repentance and the exercise of compassion.
- That all Christians are called to be exemplary in all spheres of morality, including sexual morality, and that holiness of life is particularly required of Christian leaders.

Synod report, page 4
Bernard Levin, page 16

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NEWS SUMMARY

Harrier crashes as pilot ejects

The pilot of an RAF Harrier was the subject of an inquiry yesterday after he suddenly ejected a few seconds before the aircraft was due to touch down on a short landing strip after a training flight.

The Harrier GR3 was badly damaged after landing heavily and careering off into the boundary fence at RAF Wittering in Cambridgeshire. The pilot landed safely by parachute.

The Ministry of Defence said it was not clear why the pilot had decided to eject from the Harrier. He had done so when the aircraft was "pretty close" to the ground.

It was the second time in less than three weeks that a Harrier had come down without a pilot. Last month a Harrier GR5 owned by British Aerospace flew without a pilot for more than 500 miles before ditching in the sea 800 miles off Land's End. The pilot was believed to have been sucked out. Yesterday's was the fourth Harrier crash this year.

Charity Post talks best-seller continue

One Day For Life, the book of photographs published to raise funds for cancer charities, has shot to the top of the best-seller lists in only three days.

The Guinness Book of Records is considering marking the book's phenomenal success in its next edition.

Some small booksellers ran out of copies of the charity book within hours of publication on November 8, and larger stockists are placing orders for up to seven times their initial number.

The book, launched by the cancer charity, Search 88, carries 350 of 110,000 photographs taken by the public as a chronicle of one day in Britain - August 14, 1987.

Talks aimed at averting a damaging postal strike at Christmas will resume in London tomorrow.

Sir Bryan Nicholson, the Post Office chairman, met Mr Alan Tiffin, general secretary of the Union of Communication Workers, yesterday to discuss their differences.

At tomorrow's talks, the two sides will seek a compromise between the need to improve the service and the union demand for a three-hour reduction in the working week.

The Post Office has offered a reduction of one hour, if it is financed through greater productivity.

Abortion deal 'close'

Backers of Mr David Alton's abortion Bill believe they are close to a compromise under which the legal limit for abortion would be reduced from 28 to 18 weeks, but with exemptions where tests show that the baby would be born disabled.

Sixty MPs have written to Mr Alton saying they would support the Bill on those terms, and the backers believe the addition of a disability exemption clause could secure the support of the Prime Minister.

A disability exemption clause is certain to be moved during the committee stage. It will be opposed by Mr Alton on the grounds that the disabled have as much right to life as anyone else, but he is said to take a "realistic" attitude.

EEC rules Svetlana under fire support

A former Cabinet minister said last night that more resentment and animosity would emerge in Britain's relations with the EEC if rates of value-added tax were imposed on the House of Commons by European judges.

Mr John Biffen, a leading anti-marketier, said that a new "battering" ram for integration and uniformity was developing as part of moves towards greater harmonization within the EEC.

"We will learn the potency of judge-made law rather than democratically-elected-parliamentary-made law."

Britain granted permission yesterday to Joseph Stalin's daughter, Mrs Svetlana Peters, to settle in Britain and work as a writer in Cambridge.

Mr Timothy Renton, Minister of State at the Home Office, announced the decision in a letter to Mr Robert Rhodes James, Tory MP for Cambridge.

Mrs Peters, aged 61, lives in Wisconsin. She first went to the United States after defecting in 1967.

She moved to England in 1982 before returning to the Soviet Union, where she again changed her mind.

Beastie Boy cleared

Adam Horowitz of the Beastie Boys pop group will be sued for damages in an American court, in spite of being cleared of an assault charge by magistrates in Liverpool yesterday.

Mr Rex Makin, the solicitor acting for Joanne Clarke, aged 18, who claims that Mr Horowitz threw a can of beer in her face at a pop concert, said she would pursue a civil claim for damages against both Mr Horowitz and the group.

"The magistrate's decision does not affect the civil case at all," Mr Makin said. "In America, they talk in telephone numbers, not like the English courts."

Mr Horowitz, aged 21, from New York, was cleared of assault after witnesses at the pop concert said they had not seen him throw anything into the crowd.

Bitter Commons clash as sitting is wiped out

By Nicholas Wood and Philip Webster

A bitter dispute about the role of the Prime Minister in backing an obscure private Bill broke out last night after an entire day sitting of the Commons had been wiped out.

Ministers were saying that the Opposition frontbench claims linking Mrs Margaret Thatcher to the P&O shipping group were merely a smokescreen to cover their ineptitude in losing a rare opportunity to put the Government on the defensive.

Labour was accused of

shooting itself in the foot when its delaying tactics throughout Tuesday night and yesterday morning on a private Bill to expand the P&O-owned Felixstowe harbour destroyed yesterday's sitting.

Relations among Labour MPs and between the Government and Opposition frontbenches became soured and some of the angriest parliamentary scenes in years brought stern rebukes from the Speaker, Mr Bernard Weatherill.

In the uproar that followed the loss of yesterday's sitting, Mr Weatherill became increasingly exasperated and

threatened Mr Allan Rogers, a frontbench defence spokesman, with expulsion from the chamber.

Mr Weatherill accused Mr Eric Heffer, the veteran left-winger, of an abuse of the House when he left his seat and stood in front of the mace asking to be heard.

In the hubbub, Mr Weatherill told Sir Eldon Griffiths, Conservative MP for Bury St Edmunds: "Sit down for God's sake".

Proceedings on the Felixstowe Dock and Railway Bill, against which Labour MPs have been battling for three

years, began shortly after 8 o'clock on Tuesday night. Labour opposed the measure on environmental grounds because it fears it would further undermine the National Dock Labour Scheme providing a "job for life" in an already non-unionized port.

The Bill's backers, led by Sir Eldon, had organized more than 100 MPs to stay through the small hours to get the legislation through. They maintain that the £100 million expansion will bring 2,000 jobs to the area and allow Felixstowe to compete with Rotterdam in the super-container market.

But Labour backbenchers, led by Mr Frank Dobson, the shadow Leader of the House, delayed the start of the debate by more than an hour by claiming that P&O, abetted by Sir Eldon, were coming close to seeking to buy votes. Although the Bill, as private legislation was not officially supported by the Government, it swiftly became clear that ministers were as determined as the promoters to get it onto the statute book come what may.

Labour realized that their tactics, if carried to the limit, would mean that their monthly opportunity to question

Scottish ministers, their own debate on transport and a statement on the airline merger would go by the board. This caused deep divisions on their own side with Mr Donald Dewar, the shadow Scottish secretary, and some of his colleagues furious.

Mr Dewar, at about 11 o'clock yesterday morning tried to get the Felixstowe debate adjourned in a last-ditch attempt to save the business, but the Tory whips gleefully turned the tables by defeating his move and allowing Labour to score what they regarded as a massive own goal.

IRA tries to lessen impact of arms find and bombing

By John Cooney

The IRA Army Council is playing down the enormity of the operational setback to its terrorist campaign from its miscalculation over the Enniskillen bombing and the seizure by French authorities of 130 tonnes of arms, ammunition and explosives on the Eksund, Irish government and security sources indicated last night in Dublin.

The Irish government, on the basis of information supplied from Paris, is now convinced that the cargo on the Eksund was destined for the IRA and that it originated from Libya.

Mr Gerry Collins, the Irish justice minister, has told the Dail (parliament) that the cargo found on the Eksund was intended to heighten the IRA campaign of violence.

Mr Collins believes that a safe landing of the cargo would have put the campaign on a plane not experienced since the republic gained its independence from Britain in the early 1920s.

Both government and opposition politicians are convinced that the Eksund cargo, which included at least 20 SAM 7 surface-to-air missiles, would have put the IRA in a position where it could have posed a serious threat to the republic.

A report in a London newspaper yesterday quoting an IRA spokesman as saying that the Enniskillen bombing in which 11 people were killed and more than 60 injured, had had a devastating effect on the terrorist organization's political and international support is regarded in Dublin as a statement of the obvious.

But there is scepticism in London and Belfast of the IRA claim that the Enniskillen bombing will not impede its operational capacity.

The combination Enniskillen and the arms seizure have transformed attitudes on both sides of the border towards the IRA, and renewed the determination of the British and Irish governments to co-operate in defeating the IRA.

Both governments are preparing for an unscheduled meeting of the Anglo-Irish conference at which a formula may be found that will enable Mr Charles Haughey, the Irish

prime minister, to agree to the implementation of an extradition act on December 1. The two governments will also consider measures to improve cross-border security.

It was learnt last night that Mr John Stanley, Minister of State at the Northern Ireland Office, made a private unpublished visit to Dublin several weeks ago for talks on cross-border security with Mr Collins.

Advanced preparations for the conference have been made by Sir John Hermon, Chief Constable of the Royal Ulster Constabulary, and Mr Eamon Doherty, the new head of the Garda.

Mr Alan Dukes, leader of the Fine Gael Party and a former justice minister, is not convinced by the reported claim of the IRA spokesman that the Enniskillen bomb contained 40lbs of gelignite. He believes that "the murderous bomb outrage perpetrated in Enniskillen last Sunday appears to have been carried out with explosives similar to those found in the Eksund".

A spokesman for Mr Dukes said last night that it was understood that the deadly explosive substance used at Enniskillen was Semtex, which comes from Czechoslovakia.

Government and opposition sources in Dublin believe that the Enniskillen bomb was a desperate counter-measure by the IRA to win back support.

It has also been confirmed in Dublin that four arms shipments - two in 1985 and two in 1986 - may have originated from Libya. Police authorities are investigating whether these shipments were brought ashore in the republic. Yesterday, Mr Alan Shatter, the Fine Gael spokesman on legal affairs, said that Sinn Fein, the IRA's political wing, should be banned from holding meetings in public buildings in the republic.

He deplored the fact that Sinn Fein had held its annual conference in the Mansion House in Dublin a fortnight ago and he asked the government to prohibit "fellow travellers" of the IRA from using public buildings in the Irish state.

Youngest victim goes home



Lisa Cathcart, aged six, the Enniskillen blast's youngest victim, leaving hospital yesterday with the gift of a typewriter from Mr Richard Needham, Ulster health minister.

'Dublin backed ransom'

By John Cooney

The Irish government was accused yesterday of being involved in arrangements for the payment of about £1.5 million to a terrorist gang for the release of Mr John O'Grady, a Dublin dentist.

Mr Alan Dukes, leader of the opposition, has refused to accept the government's denial.

Mr O'Grady was released last Thursday after police had discovered his whereabouts less than an hour before the alleged ransom was scheduled to be paid.

Mr Dukes claims that the government arranged for £1 million to be flown from Belfast to Dublin and transferred with £150,000 to Cork.

76 escape bomb carnage

By Michael McCarthy

A second IRA Remembrance Day bomb, found and disarmed in a village 18 miles from Enniskillen, would have exploded among 76 young people taking part in a parade.

The 150lb bomb, triple the size of the Enniskillen bomb, was packed into a metal beer keg and a plastic container in the Ulster border village of Tullyhommon.

It was planted in a roadside ditch at the point where the young members of the 1st Pettigo Boys' and Girls' Brigade formed up on Sunday to march to a remembrance service in Tullyhommon's Methodist church.

Yesterday, the sweet smell of the home-made explosive still hung in the air as the parents of the young people who had been so close to death spoke of their horror over what might have happened.

"A whole generation of young people in this area would have been wiped out," Mr Mervyn Rowe, the Boys' Brigade captain, said. "I am horrified and revolted. Whole families of children would have been killed; my own four children among them."

A 20-strong pipe band led the parade of the 33 boys and 43 girls with five men and five women Boys' Brigade officers. All are Protestants. Three local ex-servicemen marched with them, to lay two wreaths in the church, but no members of the security forces took part.

The bomb lay concealed near cattle pens half a mile outside the village and the command wire from it crossed over the Termon river, 20 yards away into the Irish Republic. Responsibility for it was claimed in a telephone call to a Belfast radio station

on Sunday afternoon by the "West Fermanagh Brigade" of the Provisional IRA, who said it had failed to explode.

The terrorists are believed to have made two attempts to detonate it, once when the parade was forming up, and once when it was dispersing. A police and Army search found the bomb on Monday but bomb disposal teams took until Tuesday afternoon to make it safe.

In scores of Ulster towns and villages yesterday thousands of people left their homes and workplaces to take part in simple acts of remembrance at local war memorials in memory of those killed at Enniskillen.

Julian Armstrong, aged 16, who dug his parents from the rubble of the Enniskillen bombing attended their funeral service yesterday.

Letters, page 17

Thatcher to miss Ulster service

By Richard Ford Political Correspondent

Mrs Margaret Thatcher will not attend a special Remembrance Day service to be held on Sunday week at Enniskillen in place of the ceremony wrecked by the Provisional IRA bomb attack.

The Prime Minister has a long-standing engagement in Paris on November 22 to meet the French prime minister, M. Jacques Chirac, in advance of the European heads of government meeting at Copenhagen next month.

Reports that the Prime Minister would travel to Co Fermanagh are a breach of security and her attendance would create an additional burden for those guarding Royal British Legion members from all over the United Kingdom. The Government is angered that the first Mrs Thatcher knew of the service and her expected attendance was when she listened to the radio at Downing Street yesterday.

Security surrounding prime ministerial visits to the province is always tight and was increased still further during her last trip in December.

The Government denies that the service or the possibility of Mrs Thatcher's attendance was discussed at the meeting she held with a delegation from Co Fermanagh, led by Mr James Moynihan, leader of the Official Unionist party, at the Commons on Monday.

Pay talks founder as car men strike

By Tim Jones

Pay talks between management and union leaders at Ford to secure a three-year agreement and avert potentially damaging strikes broke down yesterday.

While the talks took place in London, production on more than 1,000 cars at the company's Dagenham plant ceased.

More than 14,000 hourly-paid workers held a one-day strike in protest at the company's offer of a 4.25 per cent rise for this year with increases for the next two years being linked to inflation. In return, the company wants agreement on increased flexibility.

The unions have demanded a 10 per cent rise, tied to improvements in working conditions, which would add up to a package worth more than four times the rate of inflation.

Ford unions in Europe have been invited to attend a meeting next week at which they will be warned of possible moves by the company to divert production to the Continent if British workers strike over a single-union deal at the proposed Dundee plant.

Both sides have agreed to meet again on Monday week. At Vauxhall's plants at Ellesmere Port and Luton, production is expected to return to normal today after 24-hour strikes by 7,500 hourly-paid workers in support of their 10 per cent claim. The company says the unions' demand for a shorter working week and other benefits would amount to more than 20 per cent.

The company has offered 8.25 per cent over two years plus consolidation of some bonus payments and rises amounting to an additional 4 per cent in return for greater productivity and flexibility.

Talks between the Vauxhall unions and management have broken down and there are no plans for other meetings. An "appalling decision" may have been taken to hand over all or part of the Austin Rover plant at Cowley South to foreign competition over the heads of the workforce and local community, Mr Andrew Smith, Labour MP for Oxford East, said yesterday.

Mr Smith said that he feared that the plant, which makes Maestro and Montego cars, was being handed over "as an element of the Government's privatization proposals". There are understood to be no new car models earmarked for the Cowley South plant, which is in growing jeopardy. There has been growing speculation that it will be taken over by a foreign car maker as Austin Rover survives to cut overhead costs by building more cars at Longbridge, Birmingham.

Austin Rover has won a £60 million fleet order to supply 8,000 cars and vans to Kenning Car and Van Rental over the next two years.

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Number of judges to rise in battle against case delays

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Lord Mackay of Clashfern, the Lord Chancellor, is to increase the number of Court of Appeal and High Court judges to cope with the huge increase in work, cut the backlog of more than 900 civil appeals and "unacceptable" delays.

The increase, the first for several years, means the present statutory maximum of 23 Court of Appeal posts will rise to 28 (of which three or four are to be filled initially); and the present statutory maximum of 79 High Court judges will go up to 85 (of which two will be filled initially).

Both Lord Lane, Lord Chief Justice, and Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, have called in recent weeks for more judges to be appointed to cope with the growing workload.

Lord Mackay said more were needed in the Court of Appeal because of "continuing pressure of work". It could take as long as 18 months for an appeal to be heard against its final High Court judgement. This was an "unacceptable situation" which could not be alleviated without further action.

In the Court of Appeal's civil division, appeals entered

had risen by 8 per cent from 1983 to nearly 1,600 cases last year. In the same period the number of cases heard had gone up by 18 per cent.

In spite of the "enormous amount of work" done by the Master of the Rolls and others, it was now virtually impossible to make inroads into the backlog of outstanding appeals which had stood at 954 since October this year.

In the criminal division, there had been a 20 per cent increase in appeals entered and the upward trend in the workload of the crown court would mean this would continue.

In spite of efforts by the Lord Chief Justice and others, the number of outstanding cases at the end of 1986 increased by 7 per cent over the 1985 figure to more than 2,800. Of those, 7 per cent were more than six months old, which was again "unacceptable".

In the High Court, judges were needed because of increased work, "excessive" delays in hearings in the Queen's Bench division, particularly in the commercial court, and the need to avoid excessive use of deputy High Court judges, now sitting for half the High

Court work outside London.

It could take 18 months for an action to come to trial in the Queen's Bench division, he said, and three years in the commercial court.

A pilot scheme will be set up in the new year by the Lord Chancellor's Department to see how more solicitors can be appointed as judges. There are now only 40 circuit judges drawn from the ranks of solicitors, some 10 per cent.

Yesterday, the Law Society welcomed the Lord Chancellor's intention to increase the number of solicitor-circuit judges and said it would be considering raising the question of solicitors and the High Court bench, from which they are now barred.

Mr Andrew Lockley, director, legal practice, said: "We shall be writing to the Lord Chancellor to pursue the discussions we had already been having on how to improve procedures". More than 300 solicitors had expressed interest in applying for judicial appointment. At present, solicitors, because of their numbers, must apply for part-time judicial posts for which barristers are automatically considered.

All wrapped up just in time for winter



Mr Cecil Parkinson, Secretary of State for Energy, yesterday observed the 400,000th Community Programme home insulation. With his wife, Anne, he saw draught proofing at the home of Mr and Mrs William Galloway (centre above) in Wadham Road, Wandsworth, London (Photograph: Alan Weller).

Abbey's banking challenge

By Amanda Pardoe

The Abbey National, the second largest building society, is poised to take on the high street banks with the launch of interest-bearing current accounts.

The society launched yesterday the Abbey National current account and the Abbey National high interest cheque account, both of which will carry a £50 cheque guarantee card and allow standing orders and direct debits.

The accounts replace the society's cheque-saver account and will come into effect from November 30. Initially, they

will be offered only to customers who hold a cheque-saver account; there are 380,000 such accounts representing 500,000 customers.

The high interest cheque account has a minimum opening balance of £2,500. Only £1 is needed to open a current account.

The society already provides other current-account-related services, such as a cash card through the Link cash dispenser network, a bill payment service and unsecured personal loans.

The society will be in-

roducing authorized overdrafts of £50 to £1,000 next March, when the accounts will be made generally available.

The current rate of interest will be 4.5 per cent net on the Current Account, and will be paid monthly. The High Interest Cheque Account will range from 6.79 to 7.72 per cent net paid monthly, or 7 to 8 per cent net, paid annually.

The Abbey intends to clear its own cheques, and will cease to use the Co-op Bank next June, when it becomes a member of Cheque and Credit Clearing Co Ltd.

Safety first campaign to cut home accidents

The Government yesterday launched its biggest drive to reduce accidents in the home. A three-year campaign with the slogan, Think Safety First will try to make people more careful in their homes, gardens and workshops.

Individual hazards will be highlighted, beginning this month with a pre-Christmas campaign against dangerous toys and child poisoning from medicines and household materials.

Figures from the Depart-

ment of Trade and Industry show that 5,400 people were killed in Britain last year and a further three million sought medical attention after accidents in the home.

Falls accounted for 38 per cent of all accidents, killing about 3,000 people a year, mostly the elderly and very young.

At a press conference to launch the campaign, the television presenter, Sarah Greene, demonstrated typical hazards in the kitchen, sitting-room and workshop.

Private schools' rolls threatened

By Sarah Thompson, Education Reporter

Independent schools could lose up to a third of their customers if proposals by Mr Kenneth Baker, the Secretary of State for Education and Science, for wider choice in state schools are successful.

In a MORI poll of parents with children at private schools, commissioned by the newly-merged educational consultants Gabbitts, Truman and Thring, it was found that 35 per cent of parents do not make up their minds to send their child to an independent school until less than a year before the child is due to start there.

Dr John Rae, former head of Westminster School and a member of Gabbitts, Truman and Thring's council, said yesterday that these "waverers" could be lost by the independent sector if the Government's plans for more choice, grant-maintained schools and city technology colleges are successful.

"It could imply that these parents, a third of those who use independent schools, would really like to remain in the maintained sector but get cold feet at the last minute."

The "Baker revolution", added Dr Rae, who is now director of the Laura Ashley Foundation, will also put pressure on independent schools to be more responsive to parents. Only 40 per cent of the 300-plus survey sample felt they had enough say in the way their school was run.

Parents are unprepared for private education. About 75 per cent do not plan for school fees, though boarding fees run to around £6,000 a year.

Only 48 per cent visit more

than one school before making the most important choice for their child's education.

More than a million students in polytechnics and colleges of further and higher education may not get their examination results next year if pay negotiations between lecturers and education authorities are not reopened by Christmas.

The National Association of Teachers in Further and Higher Education is preparing to ballot its 78,000 members next month on support for action to disrupt examinations.

As many courses involve a high degree of continuous assessment, a yes vote will mean that action begins early next year. Teachers will probably continue to look at students' work but will not let them know their results.

The union is seeking a 15 per cent pay rise for 1987, followed by 7.5 per cent in 1988, arguing that this will restore parity with university and school staff of two years ago.

It has also proposed a restructuring of the profession aimed at increasing productivity involving summer opening of colleges and new pay scales which would cut the tendency for promoted staff to be taken away from the lecture rooms.

The employers said yesterday that there may be a marginal improvement in the pay offer but there was little hope of agreement on new working arrangements. Their offer would raise a college lecturer's maximum salary to £14,500 and a principal lecturer's to £17,500.

Wardship for 'baby's own good'

By Peter Davenport

Social services officials yesterday defended their decision to take wardship of court proceedings for a baby not yet born as being in the child's best interests.

Social workers with Tameside Metropolitan Borough Council, in Greater Manchester, are to take action in respect of the baby to be born next month to Mrs Lily Rayner, aged 34, and her husband, Philip, aged 32, an unemployed fitter.

During the past five years, the couple have lost three babies within weeks of birth. The common factor in the deaths is said to be an unidentified virus which caused liver failure. All three babies died in hospital, the last in the Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond Street, central London.

The couple, who have two other healthy children, live in Greenwood Avenue, Ashton-under-Lyne, and say they are shattered by the attempt to take their expected child and to deny them access.

They accuse the council of being "callous and heartless" and of pointing the finger of blame at them although they did nothing, intentional or otherwise, to contribute to the deaths of the earlier babies. Mr Rayner said, they would fight the legal action.

The decision to apply to take the baby into care was made by a case conference of medical experts and social workers in Tameside. Mrs Rayner is due to give birth in the middle of next month. Wardship proceedings will not begin until then.

Record Impressionist prices

By Sarah Jane Checkland, Art Market Correspondent

Christie's raked in no fewer than four record prices for four artists at their Impressionist sale on Tuesday night - Renoir, Monet, Kandinsky and Chagall. With a total of 37.6 million dollars (£21 million), it was the most successful sale for Impressionist paintings the auction house has ever had in New York.

And made Sotheby's ambition to sell Van Gogh's "Irises" at up to 20 million dollars last night seem obtainable.

The first record was for a classic Renoir portrait of a pretty, doe-eyed girl, with flowers tucked in at her bosom and spilling from the basket on her arm. Sent for sale by a Swiss collector, it sold for 5.3 million dollars (£2.9 million) to Mocomachi, a Japanese gallery. The previous record for Renoir had been 3.52 million dollars.

The second record - beating the previous one by 440,000 dollars - was for one of Monet's famous waterlily paintings, painted at his home, Giverny, outside Paris. Part of a grand plan to create a circular room entirely filled with the illusion of lake and lilies, it was sold by the Art Institute of Chicago, and fetched 3.3 million dollars (£1.8 million).

SALEROOM

historically, as well as aesthetically. It sold for 2.42 million dollars (£1.3 million) to another Japanese buyer.

Finally, Marc Chagall's painting of a bright bouquet of flowers, its margins filled with little incidents from his memory, fetched the record price of 1.5 million dollars (£860,335), again to a Japanese buyer.

Other high prices were achieved for Paul Gauguin (2.09 million dollars; £1.1 million), Monet (1.4 million dollars; £798,883) and Modigliani (1.21 million; £0.7 million). As the estimates were made in July or August, before the stock market slump, the results were felt to bode well for the market in general, but as Christie's expert, Mr Guy Jennings, said: "Anything that was a little bit too bullish came unstuck".

The main disappointment



Detail from the Renoir painting

in this sale, where 80 per cent was sold, was the searing "Liebespaar (Mann und Frau I)" by Egon Schiele. "It is not everybody's cup of tea", Mr Jennings said.

Sotheby's London obtained an outstanding record price for the English artist Stanley Spencer yesterday. Entitled "Christ Preaching at Cookham Regatta: Puntis meeting" it had returned to London for sale after being in Australia for 30 years. Estimated at between £200,000 and £300,000, it sold for £429,000 to an unidentified private buyer, thus lifting this artist into the big time, and topping his previous record by £549,000.

Spencer has always been the odd man out in British art, one Sotheby's expert, Mr Simon Taylor, said. "This puts him where he should be." The same buyer paid £79,200 (estimate £35,000 to £50,000) for Spencer's self-portrait.

Spencer apart, the sale was disappointing, with 31 per cent unsold.

Meanwhile, in Geneva, an intense week of sales continued unabated.

Sotheby's fared well at their European silver sale on Tuesday night, with a total of SF2.8 million (£1 million), and 85 per cent sold. Top prices included SF308,000 (£118,007) for a plaque by the Bohemian silversmith, Adam van Vianen, which had been estimated at SF120,000 to SF160,000.

A pair of French soup tureens by Martin-Guillaume Biennais, of Paris, from the end of the eighteenth century, sold for SF143,000 (£54,789) to Koopman, the London dealers.

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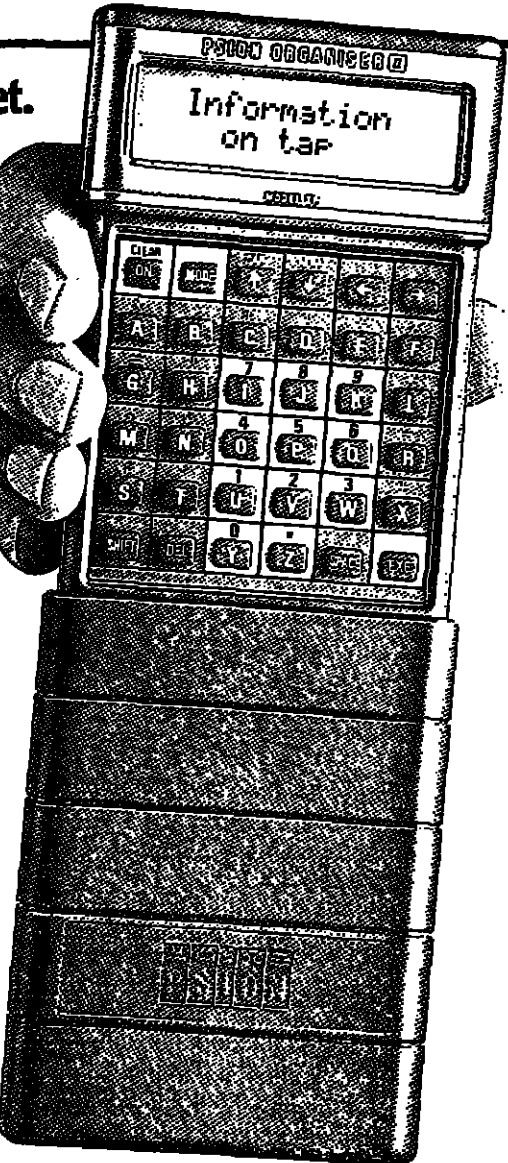
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Furious MPs win demand for air merger statement

After repeated and noisy demands for a Government statement in the Commons on the merger of British Airways and British Caledonian, Mr Bryan Gould obtained a short debate on the merger.

Mr Gould, chief Opposition spokesman on trade and industry, used the device of moving that the House should adjourn.

It could then have an opportunity to hear a statement by Mr Kenneth Clarke, Minister of Trade and Industry.

They needed a statement from the minister, not just because one had been made in the Lords, but also because the matter was extremely important and indicated the disarray of Government competition and aviation policy.

They needed to know whether any shred or title of the Government's previous competition policy remained. Competition had been set aside in this instance.

The Government had also abandoned its own aviation policy, set out clearly in the 1984 White Paper. The Government's anxiety to fatten up British Airways in preparation for privatization had led to its cutting the ground from under the feet of British Caledonian, which was no longer viable and no longer had an independent future.

"It would be disastrous if B-Cal were taken over by a foreign airline and the irrevocable logic is to accept the merger with British Airways, but that reflects no credit on the Government. It reflects the confusion of its own policies."

He asked what action was to be taken on the question of consumer interest, and what reference had been made to the European Commission about competition policy.

Would British Airways be able to apply for licences it had given up. What view would the Government and the Civil Aviation Authority take of that?

The minister should explain the confusions.

Mr Kenneth Clarke, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and Minister of Trade and Industry, said that there had been no question of the

AIRLINES

Government's avoiding a statement on this matter. There had been procedural difficulties. There had been a private notice question, not a statement, made in the House of Lords.

He had been hoping to make arrangements to make a statement on space policy and he had arrived today expecting to answer a private notice question on that subject. The Under Secretary of State would be replying to this short debate.

The Monopolies and Mergers Commission report on the proposed merger between British Airways and B-Cal had been

published at 9am. It had concluded that the merger may be expected to operate against the public interest. The Secretary of State for Trade and Industry (Lord Young of Grafton) therefore had no powers to take action.

Mr Clarke then went on to outline the key points in Lord Young's reply to the private notice question in the House of Lords. He added that the Government had no power to intervene and that it saw no need to intervene.

Mr David Lambie (Cunningham South, Lab) said that if the merger went ahead, it would not be in the public interest. Rather it would be in the interests of Lord King of Wartaby (chairman of British Airways), the airline's shareholders and those people who stayed in the London area.

People living elsewhere in the country would be thrown to the wolves of private competition,

whose activities had not brought a reduction in the price of air travel between London and Glasgow or Edinburgh.

Mr Malcolm Bruce, Liberal spokesman on trade and industry, said that the commission had made the wrong decision. As a consequence, the Government's stated airline competition policy was in tatters.

Britain would have one "mega-carrier" and a fragmented group competing for the crumbs. The Government could not just sit back and allow that to happen.

The commission's report left too many things to trust that could not be trusted to a dominant carrier. The commission had been subjected to external pressures, though not improper ones.

What was being done now should have been done three years ago and then a merger would not have been necessary. The logical development of this decision was that British Airways would soon be calling for one "mega-carrier", comprising itself and all the European airlines, in order to compete with the "mega-carriers" in the United States.

The motion to adjourn the debate was rejected by 266 votes to 160 - Government majority, 106, and the House then returned to consideration of the Felixstowe Dock and Railway Bill.

The House of Commons came near to dissolving in chaos as one Labour MP, Mr Allan Rogers (Rhondda, Lab), was warned by the Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) that he risked being "named" - suspended for five days.

The storm hit the Commons when Labour MPs continued demands, began on Tuesday night, that there should be a statement on the British Airways-B-Cal merger. At one stage, 20 were on their feet trying to make points of order.

Mr Eric Heffer (Liverpool, Lab), failing to get a hearing from his position on the back benches, marched to the centre of the chamber in front of the mace to make his point to the Speaker, and was peremptorily ordered back to his seat.

At one point, the Speaker told Sir Eldon Griffiths (Bury St Edmunds, C): "Sit down, for God's sake", as he tried to make a speech to demand a statement to the Felixstowe Dock and Railway Bill.



Mr Gould: The Government was too anxious to fatten up BA for privatization.

Whole day's business is lost

COMMONS

on the merger between British Airways and British Caledonian

More delay was caused when, shortly before 7am, Mr Dale Campbell-Savours (Workington, Lab) "spied strangers", a device to clear the press and public galleries. In the division the motion that "strangers" should withdraw was rejected by 139 votes to 4 - majority, 135.

By 8am on Wednesday, after almost 12 hours of debate, only 12 amendments out of the 27 listed for consideration had been dealt with.

In an attempt to end the debate shortly after 11am, there was a motion to adjourn. It was rejected by 205 votes to 119 - majority, 86.

Mr Peter Hardy (Wentworth, Lab) moved the first of a group of amendments designed to protect bird life around the dock area.

Sir Eldon Griffiths (Bury St Edmunds, C), who is in charge of the Bill, said he would not have supported it unless the environmental and ecological benefits had outweighed any problems caused to the natural life in the area.

The amendments were rejected by large majorities.

BA would retain its right to apply to the CAA for the reissue of the returned licences, but without relying on its rights as incumbent, so that the application would be considered on the same basis as any other.

BA would also surrender a minimum of 5,000 slots at Gatwick and those slots associated with licences returned and not reissued would also be surrendered by BA.

In the absence of an adverse public interest finding by the commission, Lord Young of Grafton said he had no power to take action.

The amendments were rejected by large majorities.

BA will now be much stronger, says Young

Among the benefits of a merger between British Airways and British Caledonian identified by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission was that it would strengthen the ability of BA to compete with the big foreign airlines worldwide. Lord Young of Grafton, Secretary of State for Trade and Industry, told peers in the House of Lords.

Answering a request for a statement on the position of the proposed merger, he said that among the other benefits identified by the commission was that it would bring financial savings through the merger of activities.

It would also have the consequence of removing the enforced liquidation of B-Cal or the breaking up of its business.

Among the possible detriments identified by the commission were that the removal of competition between the two airlines would leave some routes on which there would be little competition for the merged company.

The new airline would also occupy a powerful market position and it could be a potential threat to charter operators at Gatwick. There was also the possibility that it might withhold training and maintenance facilities from competing airlines, at present provided by B-Cal.

In response to objections, the proposals for the merger ultimately put forward to the commission by BA included an undertaking that within a month of acquiring a controlling interest in B-Cal it would return all B-Cal's licences to operate domestic routes and withdraw B-Cal's pending appeals against the grant by the Civil Aviation Authority to Air Europe, of licences to operate routes between Gatwick and Amsterdam, Brussels, Copenhagen, Frankfurt, Geneva, Munich, Paris and Zurich.

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HOUSE OF LORDS

He said that in the event of a successful offer by BA he expected the proposals to be implemented in full.

Lord Underhill, for the Opposition, said that it seemed the Government had no choice but to allow the merger to proceed. An alternative would be to allow a foreign airline to take over B-Cal, as the chairman of B-Cal had suggested.

Lord Young of Grafton said that each and every one of the conditions in the report was recognized by the commission and he hoped that they would be honoured by BA. If they did not honour them, he would have to consider the position then. He could not make decisions in advance.

Lady Burton of Coventry (SDP) said that she hoped the Government would review airline policy and the structure of the industry with a view to avoiding the competitive consequences possibly arising from their merger.

Lord Young of Grafton said that there would be a matter for the Secretary of State for Transport, who would be looking at the position.

Lord Cledwyn of Penrhos, leader of the Opposition peers, said that the unions had given a generally favourable welcome to the merger proposal, but there was concern at future employment prospects.

Lord Young of Grafton said that there might ultimately be job losses within B-Cal, but he suspected that there would be equal job gains within the independent airlines because the same number of routes would be flown and the same number of people would be employed.

New peers

Two former Conservative Cabinet ministers took their seats in the House of Lords. Lord Prior of Gwynedd, Secretary of State for Employment and Northern Ireland and Lord Jenkins of Roding, was a former Secretary of State for the Environment.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Questions: Northern Ireland; Prime Minister. Debate on purchase and sale of shares in BP. Motions on social security orders and the Environment Bill, second reading.

GENERAL SYNOD

Moderate homosexuality motion wins big majority

By Alan Wood

The General Synod of the Church of England adopted by massive majority yesterday the most moderate of the various options before it for disapproving of homosexual conduct in general and particularly among clergy.

It affirmed that biblical and traditional teaching on chastity and fidelity in personal relationships was a response to, and expression of, God's love.

By 403 votes in favour, eight against and 13 abstentions, the synod affirmed that sexual intercourse was an act of total commitment belonging properly within a permanent married relationship; that fornication and adultery were sins against the love of God and his church; and that all Christians were "called to be exemplary in all spheres of morality, including sexual morality, and that holiness of life is particularly required of Christian leaders."

This formula was contained in an amendment moved by the Bishop of Chester and in a series of votes. The synod thus rejected the main motion moved by the Rev Tony Higon, which was backed up by many as a call for the expulsion from the church of homosexual clerics and also an amendment from the Rev Malcolm Johnson of Aldgate, London, in whose church the Lesbian and Gay Christian movement has its office, calling on the church to encourage in Christian teaching and example, stability, commitment and permanence in all human relationships.

In taking the middle course, synod took on board took and cheered the comment by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, that nothing would be solved by the Church of England being railroaded down this or that lobby route.

Mr Johnson's amendment was rejected by 325 votes to 46. The only amendment carried, and thus in the final motion adopted, came from the Rev P R Foster (Durham and Newcastle Universities), who wanted homosexual genital acts to be "likewise met by a call to repentance and the exercise of compassion."

The only division by houses came on a move by the Rev David Holloway (Newcastle), who sought to add that if a bishop, priest or deacon was to be "a wholesome example and

pattern to the flock of Christ" appropriate discipline among the clergy should be exercised in cases of sexual immorality.

Voting by show of hands was close, with many bishops voting against, and in the vote by houses there were 14 bishops against and five in favour; among the clergy there were 138 against and 82 in favour, and in the Laity there were 136 in favour and 84 against. Thus the motion was lost as there were two houses against it.

The Bishop of Chester's amendment was carried by 388 votes to 19 and the main motion, as amended, then went through.

Mr Higon's original motion had called on the synod to reaffirm the biblical standard that sexual intercourse should take place only between a man and woman married to each other; that fornication, adultery and homosexual acts were sinful in all circumstances; and that Christian leaders were called to be exemplary in all spheres of morality, including sexual morality, as a condition of being appointed to or remaining in office.

Mr Higon, from Hawkeley, Essex, said he was not calling for a witch hunt or hasty accusations but for godly discipline which upheld the teaching of scripture, including the teaching that all homosexual practice was an abomination and a perversion.

Very few homosexual men are in a stable, faithful relationship

Those engaged in it should be challenged on an individual basis to repent and only if they refused should they face discipline.

His main concern was over immoral practices among clergy and only secondarily about immorality among church members. Scripture called on them for self-discipline and abstinence with respect to sex outside heterosexual marriage. Very few homosexual men were in a stable, faithful relationship with other men.

He said some synod members did not know what was going on. Homosexual practices had become so rampant in one Anglican theological college that students from another theological college had to be forbidden by staff to visit it. At a joint study day between the two colleges, one student was solicited several times by different people.

He said the agnostic mother of a young Christian man had

rung him in great distress because she had seen him pursued and drawn into homosexual relationships by clerical members of the Lesbian and Gay Christian Movement.

A priest had written to him about "The Consolation", a gathering of homosexual Anglican priests and others which met at a London church for the eucharist and discussion. It was chaired by a member of synod. The priest said the worst feature was the bookstall which was full of hard core male pornography.

Synod could make a major psychological contribution to help to create a climate of opinion in the Church and nation which favoured biblical morality and the recovery in all hypocrisy in the church. They could ensure that only those upholding biblical and traditional morality were ordained. The bishops could investigate situations concerning clergy brought to their attention and practice correction and church discipline.

The Bishop of London (the Right Rev Graham Leonard) said he would say as a Christian that fornication, adultery or homosexual genital acts were sinful. Marriage, celibacy and abstinence could all be proper expressions of Christian affection in their sexual lives of which chastity must always be a characteristic. It seems that if they were to remain in office, they must be exemplary in all spheres of morality. "I cannot say that, nor can any of you", he commented.

Mr Johnson (London), in referring to his amendment about the permanence and commitment of relationships, considered the hidden agenda behind Mr Higon's motion was to knock homosexuals in the gutter and once again to heap abuse on a minority group which had suffered enough at the church's hands. That motion was negative, lacking in faith, hope and love.

About 4 per cent of the population, a larger number than the ethnic minorities, were exclusively or predominantly homosexual. His amendment offered guidance, with its encouragement of stability, commitment and permanence in all relationships. The motion wanted to combat promiscuity, but as it denied godly stable relationships it would have the opposite effect.

In literature supporting the motion, he detected a strong smell of cowardice because it attacked, and had encouraged the media to attack, the gay clergy who could not defend themselves.

The danger of driving people out was that it would leave the

effect of undermining the serious pastoral practice of discipline. There were times when a priest did fall grievously into sin and had to be disciplined or deprived of his office. But there were few things in his ministry that had brought such joy as the rehabilitation of a priest, especially when he had been upheld by the sympathy, care and support of his congregation.

Clergy behaviour was best left "to their fathers in God within the present terms of the law". They were in no position to cast stones. In this earthly tabernacle of Christ's Church there were many mansions and all of them were made of glass.

The Bishop of Chester (the Right Rev Michael Baughen) said that his amendment, which was eventually carried with one change, was an endeavour to balance a more accurately biblical content with a greater gentleness of expression. It asserted the biblical and traditional teaching on chastity and fidelity.

By adding "traditional" they defined the biblical interpretation to mean sexual intercourse only between a man and woman in marriage. His amendment specified homosexual genital acts rather than just homosexual acts. The force of it was not that people were simply doing what was natural to them but that they had exchanged God's intention in nature for what was unnatural. They fell far short of God's ideal. Biologically, homosexual genital acts were always a lie, a deception.

If exemplary morals was a condition of office, where did it start and stop? Let him who was perfect in this cast the first stone. "If we passed the main motion today all the bishops and clergy would need to resign



The Rev Tony Higon (left) and the Rev Richard Kirker, general secretary of the Lesbian and Gay Christian Movement, an organization which strongly opposed Mr Higon's motion.

tomorrow morning", he added amid laughter.

By emphasizing holiness in his amendment, they would affirm the many genuine homosexual-orientated people who did live for the Lord without genital acts, often with great courage, and who gave so much love and care and support to the church's life.

"And we affirm the vast majority of clergy, single and married, who seek to live lives of holiness and devotion and yet

have felt polluted by the deluge of accusation and insinuation in some sections of the Press in recent weeks."

The Rev David Holloway (Newcastle) said that as a result of all the confusion over this issue, they were having the bishops' selectors recommending men for training who were active in homosexual partnerships. That was revealed in *The Sunday Times* last Sunday. He had checked that it was true and the previous night in synod it was also confirmed. That was extremely serious.

If they passed the Bishop of Chester's amendment, it would be used to justify the status quo. Men or women, active in gay relationships, would present themselves for ordination.

As practising homosexual clergy had been admitted into the ministry, scandals had been caused in the wider community. Charges of a "homosexual mafia" in the church, even in high places, were being made. A

web of suspicion and rumour existed. At some point there had to be an explosion. Mr Higon's motion was a response to help the situation and give guidance. His amendment to his motion, which was later rejected, affirmed Christ-like compassion, help and forgiveness as well as repentance.

Mr Frank Williams, television actor (London), wanted synod to affirm, by an amendment he later moved but which was rejected, that "casual and promiscuous" homosexual genital acts fell short of God's ideal. He was worried that the Church elevated sexual sins into a different category which made them more important than other sins.

They must avoid a witch hunt. He hoped nothing they did suggested homosexuals should think in terms of gay shame. They should refrain from passing judgement on those things which took place within a loving and caring relationship.

Synod proceeded to consider the many amendments to Mr Higon's original motion and to the Bishop of Chester's amendment. The last of these was an amendment from Mrs Mabel Curtis (Sheffield) deploring sexual teaching in schools which deliberately ignored marriage or which suggested that homosexual and lesbian relationships were acceptable. It also considered that the Lesbian and Gay Christian Movements and other organizations should not be included in the Church of England Year Book.

This fell after the Right Rev John Dennis, Bishop of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, said the picture was not as dire as had been painted. They should reject the negative slant of the amendment.

Nothing will be solved by being railroaded down this or that lobby route

Nothing will be solved by being railroaded down this or that lobby route

Criticism of paper's 'lurid sex coverage'

Strong criticism of *The People* and other newspapers flowed through the synod debate on homosexuality, particularly from the Rev Eric Kemp, Bishop of Chichester, who indicated that he would not sponsor for ordination any person whose lifestyle he knew to be inconsistent with Christian teaching.

He could not vote for the main motion from Mr Higon as it had already stimulated something tantamount to persecution of the clergy.

Revelations in a tabloid Sunday newspaper purported to describe lurid interviews with several priests represented as engaging in homosexual practices. Here he spoke also for the Bishop of Sheffield.

A priest from his diocese was among those mentioned as well as one from Chichester.

He added: "We have both issued statements expressing our confidence in our respective priests and accepting their assurances that they do not engage in the practices of which they are accused and that the article contains a distorted account of what happened."

Both of them were disturbed by the method used to obtain the material on which the article was based. A priest visited various clergy accompanied by a young layman representing himself as being in urgent need of pastoral counselling because of their homosexual condition and practices.

Counselling was given and certainly in one case given explicitly in confidence. The responses were secretly tape recorded.

Synod would appreciate, he said, what damage this did to relationships, both in confessional and pastoral counselling. It was totally destructive of confidentiality.

The frequent public discussion of homosexuality had already seriously impaired the idea of friendship and had created the suspicion that any two persons who shared a house must be engaged in an immoral relationship.

Synod should do nothing further to damage the concept of friendship or encourage snooping and persecution.

The Rev Tony Higon, whose private member's motion had initiated the day's debate, said he condemned what *The People* had done; it was unforgivable.

Defence policy

Ministry strategy is ruled by expediency says former official

By David Walker, Public Administration Correspondent

The politics of expediency run the Ministry of Defence, rather than a properly worked out policy, according to the ministry's former permanent secretary.

The Government has "remarkably little in the way of a defence policy", Sir Frank Cooper, now chairman of United Scientific Holdings, says in a book published today.

Sir Frank says government ministers made lots of speeches about efficiency and new procurement initiatives and managed to give the impression that things were happening in defence.

Instead, Mrs Margaret Thatcher's successive administrations have failed to tackle issues that will not go away, Sir Frank says. The main ones are Britain's international role in defence and its ability to pay for an over-full defence programme.

Mr Michael Heseltine, the former Secretary of State for Defence, adamantly refused to conduct a review of these issues, Sir Frank says.

Throwing off the reticence with which officials usually speak about politicians in public, Sir Frank says: "In

brief, the politics of expediency have not changed. They continue to override both policy and management."

He writes that when in 1981 Sir John Nott, the then Secretary of State, tried to tackle some of these issues he was defeated by electoral considerations and powerful service and industrial lobbies, well connected, Sir Frank hints, with the Conservative Party.

Sir Frank, a former fighter pilot, has contributed a chapter to a study of Whitehall management called *Reshaping Central Government*. It is understood that his essay was not submitted to the Ministry of Defence for clearance, although technically his account of the ministry since 1979 breaches section two of the Official Secrets Act, 1911. He left the ministry in 1982 but has obviously kept in touch.

The Government's emphasis on "management" since 1979 has lacked a convincing intellectual basis, he says. In essence it was about cutting Civil Service numbers and stopping functions. "To this was added - somewhat uncertainly and at a later date - the concept of privatization, which still remains to be thought through in terms of

longer-term advantages and disadvantages."

Sir Frank says ministers were overloaded and unpractised in management. In addition, he says, the rate of turnover of ministers was such that even the most reputable outside business would have lost the confidence of its investors if it had changed its top management on even a fraction of the scale that ministers changed from 1979 to 1986.

On top of this ministers did not understand the consequences of the changes they were ordering in the Royal Dockyards and the Royal Ordnance Factories and the run-down of research and development.

The vast amount of reorganization, running down and changes in staff in the ministry and its research and development establishments meant that they had neither the capability nor the resources to sort out industrial development problems in the way that had been possible 10 or 20 years previously, Sir Frank says.

Reshaping Central Government (edited by Anthony Harrison and John Gretton, Policy Journals, £25)

Shore labels Labour arms posture 'morally flawed'

By Robin Oakley, Political Editor

Mr Peter Shore, a Cabinet minister in the past two Labour governments, calls today for the party to build a defence policy on Mr Gorbachev's expressed desire for arms reduction and to work for multilateral disarmament instead of unilateralism.

He claims that there are signs both in the constituencies and the trades unions of growing support for a trade-off with the Soviet Union rather than simple British renunciation of nuclear weapons.

In an article in the *New Statesman*, Mr Shore calls Labour's policy "morally flawed and riddled with inconsistencies".

Mr Shore argues that Labour had the worst of both worlds in the June election by arguing for a non-nuclear policy which it had tacitly already abandoned.

He points out that Labour made two little-noticed changes in its policy in the run-up to the election. First it said that it would not withdraw cruise missiles unconditionally but would await the

outcome of the intermediate talks between the Soviet Union and the United States.

Second it said that it would co-operate with existing Nato strategy until it succeeded in changing it.

If British troops in West Germany were to have the support, like others, of Nato's battlefields nuclear weapons, that was hardly a non-nuclear defence policy.

Mr Shore argues that since all Nato countries would still be defended by the US nuclear shield, even if a Labour government had closed down all US nuclear bases, there could be no moral superiority in Labour's policy.

"There is a case, a very strong case, on moral grounds, for being prepared to surrender rather than risk or experience a nuclear assault. But you cannot reject nuclear defence while remaining a firm supporter and member state of Nato."

Mr Shore points out that Labour did not argue a moral case for unilateralism in the election but argued on prac-

tical grounds that Britain could get better value for money by spending the money on tanks, frigates and aircraft rather than on Trident. But it had never made any effective case for scrapping Polaris.

He points out that by the time of the next general election there will be no effective saving to be had by scrapping Polaris and asks: "What chance has Labour's non-nuclear policy, so morally flawed and riddled with inconsistencies, of surviving yet another general election campaign?"

The Tory campaign could not possibly be as bad next time and Labour would face much more hostile events. Trident could not be disposed of, like Polaris, on the grounds that it was "clapped out".

Mr Shore rejects the idea of scrapping Britain's weapons unilaterally and relying on the Americans, saying that those who argued that the United States would never protect London and Bonn if it meant the destruction of New York and Washington "may well be right".

All-women service crew for the Sabre



When her Majesty's sail training yacht, Sabre, competes in the Cobby Sark Tall Ships Race in Australia in January, it will be handled by the first all-women crew to be drawn from the three armed services. Skippered by Major Cherry Lewis-Taylor of the WRAC (left), with crew members Mary-Jane Pearson of the WRNS (centre), and Elizabeth Colbourne of the WRAF, the yacht will also take part after the race in the world's largest gathering of tall ships, celebrating the 200th anniversary of European settlement in Australia (Photograph: Denzil McNeelance).

Birmingham bombings appeal

Scientist defends test for explosive

By Stewart Tendler, Crime Reporter

A Home Office forensic scientist found an "absolutely positive" result testing for traces of nitro-glycerine on the hands of an Irishman held after the Birmingham bombings. The Court of Appeal was told yesterday.

Seventeen years after he carried out the test Dr Frank Skuse, now retired, read out to the court his comments made after testing the hand of Patrick Hill, the morning after 21 people died when the IRA blew up two Birmingham public houses in November 1974.

Giving evidence on the eighth day of the appeal by Hill and five others, Dr Skuse described in great detail how a process for finding nitro-glycerine traces, called the Griess test, was used.

Dr Skuse is a key witness. The appellants have attacked the forensic evidence used to convict the six. His evidence at the trial has been challenged and it is suggested he could have used a solution of 1 per cent of caustic soda in the tests, which would also have given positive results for nitrocellulose, as well as from nitro-glycerine.

Yesterday Dr Skuse said he had used a 0.1 per cent solution which the court has been told would react only to nitro-glycerine and would not

be confused with nitro-cellulose.

Dr Skuse told the court that if nitro-glycerine was present in material swabbed from hands it would change colour in reaction to chemicals. The more positive the traces the quicker the colour changed.

Using his note made at Morecambe police station where the Irishmen were first held, Dr Skuse read out his comment on the materials from Hill's right hand. He told the court he had dictated: "Absolutely positive. Pink colour in base, little doubt in my mind."

Dr Skuse said that he got the colour change to pink "almost immediately" and told the Lord Chief Justice, Lord Lane: "What I am saying is I am certain it is a good test."

By the time he had finished that morning in 1974 he told the court he had also found a positive result for William Power, although the colour took longer to change. Asked what he felt was the net result of the two tests, Dr Skuse told the court: "I consider these hands had been in contact with nitro-glycerine."

Stephen Mitchell, for the Crown, asked about the use of a test for ammonium or nitrate ions that could indicate traces from commercial explosives. The appellants had pro-

duced expert evidence suggesting the test could be positive if hands had been in contact with fertilizer or urine.

Dr Skuse said he had not found a positive result from urine. The positive test for ammonium or nitrate was brown.

He was asked about the result of a test he took from John Walker, another appellant, which his dictated notes described first as negative. That was changed to positive with a question-mark.

Dr Skuse told the court that when he did the test he got a brown colour immediately and it disappeared to black.



Dr Skuse yesterday: result was "absolutely positive".

His first reaction was to consider it negative. Then he remembered that he had seen the brown colour and he told the court: "I could not exactly give a negative, but considered the positive as well."

He told the court that he had said at the original trial that the result had been a faint positive. When the same test was carried out on Hill there had been a positive result with a "good brownish colour".

Dr Skuse said that he often examined the hands of suspects. He looked at the nails because he had seen deliberate attempts to stop explosive deposits being left by keeping them short. Reading his notes he found that four of the men he tested had nails bitten down or cut back or very short.

Earlier, a former Home Office forensic scientist told the court he contacted Dr Skuse two years ago about the Griess test he had used at Morecambe. Using the details Dr Skuse gave him, which included a 1 per cent solution of caustic soda, he carried out tests which showed positive for nitro-cellulose.

Mr David Baldock, now a private chemist, said that the Griess test needed other confirmatory tests to back it up.

The hearing continues.

Protection for jurors in bullion fraud case

Jurors in a £5.5 million fraud case have been given police protection after some members were approached, a judge said yesterday.

However, Judge Anwyl-Davies allowed the two-month-long trial of four men at Southwark Crown Court, central London, to continue, saying that the approaches should not reflect against any defendant.

The 11 jurors, nine men and two women, were asked whether they were embarrassed at continuing with the trial and whether their impartiality was in any way affected. Each replied "no" to both questions.

Without mentioning names or individuals, Judge Anwyl-Davies said some people, particularly relatives, sometimes wrongly and imprudently interfered with other people's affairs, without their approval.

He then resumed the trial of Martin Carroll, aged 34, Philip Allen, aged 58, Keith Squire, aged 51 and Paul Moscow, aged 41, who deny a total of 22 charges of conspiring to cheat the Government in an alleged £5.5 million value-added tax fraud involving bogus tax relief claims on gold bullion worth more than £20 million.

The judge told the jury: "On Monday I was told approaches had been made to some of you and these quite rightly have been reported to the clerk of the court. I have arranged for police protection to prevent any other approaches being attempted. It is in no way to be looked upon as a reflection against any defendant."

Driving ban

John Barnwell, manager of Notts County football team, was banned from driving for 12 months and fined £220 yesterday for driving while drunk on September 30. Magistrates at Nottingham were told that he became drunk while upset after seeing two players sent off.

The hearing continues today.

Drunk father killed son with shotgun

A drunken father shot his son aged three dead with a sawn-off shotgun not knowing it was loaded, a court was told yesterday. Kevin Yarwood, aged 27, a labourer, of Peak Road, New Mills, Derbyshire, was jailed for four years at Manchester Crown Court after admitting the manslaughter of his son, Lee.

The court was told that the boy had probably loaded the gun himself after being allowed to play with it. After shooting the boy through the heart, Yarwood sat in an armchair drinking beer.

Drinks spree led to fatal car crash

A detective who drove the wrong way along a dual carriageway after drinking about nine pints of lager at a public house died in a head-on collision with another vehicle, an inquest was told yesterday.

Shortly before the crash, Detective Constable Bernard Whitty had challenged others in a public house to a drinking contest, in which he drank a pint of lager in mere seconds, Hitchin coroners' court in Hertfordshire was told.

When Det Con Whitty, aged 32, and his companion, WPC Marianne Wilson, aged 25, drove away from the Horse and Groom public house at Odsey, near Baldock, Hertfordshire, on October 2,

he mistakenly turned on to the wrong side of a dual carriageway and accelerated to about 70mph.

He died almost instantly in the ensuing head-on collision with a Jaguar. The impact speed of the crash was estimated at 140mph.

The driver of the Jaguar, Mr John Bennett, aged 47, of Hardwick, Cambridgeshire, and his wife, Laura, were treated for shock and minor injuries. WPC Wilson was seriously injured and is still in hospital.

The inquest was told that Det Con Whitty, of Little Gaddesden, near Hemel Hempstead, arrived at the Horse

and Groom at about 9.45pm. The crash occurred just before midnight.

One fellow drinker, Christopher Barnes, aged 19, of Reed, near Royston, said that Det Con Whitty caught his attention when he put lighted matches into his mouth.

Mr Barnes said that during the evening, the detective had drunk about eight or nine pints of lager.

There are now plans to modify the exit slip road which Det Con Whitty used in error.

The coroner, Mr John Dines, recorded a verdict of accidental death.

MP 'made abuse issue worse'

The Labour MP campaigning on behalf of parents of children taken into care in the Cleveland child sexual abuse controversy was accused by a hospital doctor yesterday of making the situation worse.

Dr Alison Steele, registrar in the paediatric department of Middlesbrough General Hospital, told the inquiry into the controversy that at the height of the crisis, in May and June, the chaos at the hospital was made worse by Mr Stuart Bell, Labour MP for Middlesbrough.

She said that at that time large numbers of children were being admitted to wards after being diagnosed as abuse

victims by Dr Marietta Higgs and Dr Geoffrey Wyatt, the paediatricians, and this put extra pressure on hospital staff.

Dr Steele said: "The situation was made worse by the statements and actions of Mr Bell. When he came to the ward, not only did he forget the basic courtesy of introducing himself to the nurse in charge, but at least on one occasion he told parents they had free access to their children."

"This created problems for the nurses because they were often unsure about who should or should not have access to the children. He also

made statements in the Press telling parents not to bring their children to Middlesbrough General without their solicitors."

Dr Steele said some of the suspected sexual abuse victims ran amok in the hospital, disturbing seriously ill children and one little girl who lay dying.

Some parents actively encouraged their children to kick and spit at the nurses. Stones were thrown at windows and one landed next to a baby suffering from meningitis.

Dr Steele praised Dr Higgs and Dr Wyatt for their devotion to duty.

The hearing continues

Whitehall resists cost-cutting efforts

By David Walker, Public Administration Correspondent

The Prime Minister was yesterday given a coded warning that she is in danger of letting another of her Whitehall saving initiatives fail by the wayside.

In a report to her from the Central Purchasing Unit, set up in 1985 to seek savings in the £6,000 million Civil Service budget for goods and services, she was told that, although there was some progress, parts of Whitehall remained impervious to approaches based on private sector methods.

The head of the unit is Mr Michael Willacy, a business

executive who is on secondment from Shell UK. His report noted that progress was patchy, that certain departments such as the Ministry of Defence lacked the flexibility to control its purchasing; that Whitehall was resisting his efforts to put security guards out to contract; that government stocks of pens, paper and other materials were still too high and that few departments had made much contribution to the Government's programme of diverting supply contracts to small business.

He said that unless departments were forced, or per-

suaded to become more professional about purchasing "there is a serious risk that the present momentum, the result of two years' intensive efforts, will not be maintained."

The warning is alongside concern that the Financial Management Initiative in Whitehall, an across-the-board effort to modernize departmental administration, is also failing to make progress.

Two reports, one from Sir Kenneth Stowe, former permanent secretary at the Department of Health and Social

Security, and one from Sir Robin Ibb, the Prime Minister's adviser on efficiency, are languishing in the Cabinet Office; both are intended to take the Financial Management Initiative forward.

The Central Purchasing Unit said that during this financial year, with spending on purchasing, excluding the Ministry of Defence, at £6,353 million, departments had found £388 million worth of improvements in the way they ordered goods and held stocks.

Government Purchasing: Progress Report to the Prime Minister (Stationery Office, £3.50).

Jail warning for Bugner on maintenance

A judge yesterday threatened to jail the boxer Joe Bugner for two months unless he pays his former wife more than £23,000 within 60 days.

The former heavyweight champion did not attend Cambridge County Court to hear the ruling by Judge Garfield and is understood to be on holiday recuperating after his recent fight with Frank Bruno.

Mr Bugner, aged 37, who now lives in Australia, is accused of owing his former wife, Melody, £10,450 in maintenance, £9,320 in interest and £3,500 in costs.

Captain expected 'chivalry'

A woman army doctor refused to dance with a sergeant, who has been accused of attacking a colonel at the same party in the Falklands, because he was drunk, a court martial was told yesterday.

Captain Karen Littleton replied "No thank you" when Acting Sergeant Gordon McDonald approached the bar to ask her for a dance.

Captain Littleton told the hearing at Aldershot, Hampshire: "I had noticed him during the evening. In my opinion, he appeared to be drunk."

Sergeant McDonald, aged

31, from Edinburgh, a master chef with the Army Catering Corps, denies charges of drunkenness and assaulting Lieutenant-Colonel Peter Pain during a cocktail party at Port Stanley to commemorate the fifth anniversary of victory in the Falklands conflict.

After Captain Littleton declined the NCO's invitation, Colonel Pain, who was with a group of VIPs, is alleged to have been abusive towards Sergeant McDonald.

The sergeant took offence and, after Colonel Pain asked him to step outside to discuss his behaviour, he allegedly punched the colonel in the jaw

and kicked him while he lay on the ground.

In evidence, Captain Littleton, who was on a seven-week posting to the Falklands, said she would have expected "chivalry" from Colonel Pain, who was her commanding officer.

"From the point of view that I am a girl and he was my commanding officer and there were very few girls down there, I think any male would have shown some protection towards me", Captain Littleton said.

The hearing continues today.

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Copyright law changes

Greater protection in law sought for work of artists

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

New copyright laws which go before the Lords today are under attack because of anomalies which artists and designers claim will hamper them.

In a briefing paper to peers, the Arts Council welcomes the Government's plans in the Copyright Bill to bring in new "moral" rights for artists to enable them to protect their reputations and stop their work being modified. However, these rights will be difficult to assert because of the conditions attached to them, it says.

One new right enables artists to be identified as the author of a work: this means that an author of a copyright literary work can insist on his name being placed when the work is exhibited, shown or broadcast.

But the Bill says this right must first be formally asserted in advance, so an artist can exercise it only if he has prior knowledge that the work is to be published, exhibited or broadcast.

Mr Rory Coonan, an Arts Council official, said yes-

terday: "Authors must be possessed of powers of divination of the intention to disseminate their work before being capable of exercising this proposed legal right."

The clause means that a gallery would not infringe the artist's moral right of authorship if it displays his work without attribution, provided it does not tell him of its intention.

Similarly, a television company which has acquired the copyright of a film does not infringe the director's moral right of authorship if it broadcasts the film without his name on it, provided it does not tell him of its intention in advance.

The council is also concerned that damages for infringement of the right of authorship shall be given only in respect of economic loss suffered.

"This is a confusion of economic and moral rights, and is no less unhelpful and inequitable a provision than the suggestion that the right must first be asserted."

The immediate economic

loss if a name is left off an exhibited work might be nil; but the damage to reputation, or consequent loss of future work, might be considerable, Mr Coonan says.

The second new moral right in the Bill is the author's right of integrity, aimed at enabling him to prevent his work being unjustifiably modified when performed, broadcast or exhibited.

However, the Bill says that change is justified if it is reasonable in the circumstances and "not prejudicial to the honour or reputation of the author or director."

"When could it ever be reasonable to modify the colours in David Hockney's painting?" Mr Coonan said. The test also favours established artists - their work is less likely to be tampered with than that of younger, less acclaimed artists.

The council is calling for an amendment to the Bill which would assess damage to an artist's integrity and define more accurately the circumstances permitting modification of an artist's work.

Man with mission at summit of peace



Mr Bert Bissell prepares to place his Remembrance Day wreath at the top of Ben Nevis after his ninety-fifth ascent.

By Tim Jones

On a rare, perfect day for the Highlands in November, Bert Bissell made his ninety-fifth ascent of Ben Nevis to lay a Remembrance Day wreath at the cairn established to commemorate the end of the Second World War.

The ascent of Britain's highest mountain took Mr Bissell, aged 85, more than five hours, but it is a journey he endures with relish for he has helped to make the cairn an

international shrine to the hopes for world peace.

He first climbed the mountain on VJ Day, 1945, and since then his cairn has become internationally recognized as one of the great monuments to the dream of international understanding and co-operation.

Since then, he has stood on the summit 95 times and is proud that it bears plaques from groups representing millions of young people throughout the world.

Mr Bissell said: "One of my

greatest pleasures is that the people of Hiroshima are now associated with the cairn which I regard as a symbol of hope."

After its inception, cairns have been established on other high mountains in other countries, including Everest, and a party of Russian climbers is shortly to establish one on the highest peak in the Soviet Union.

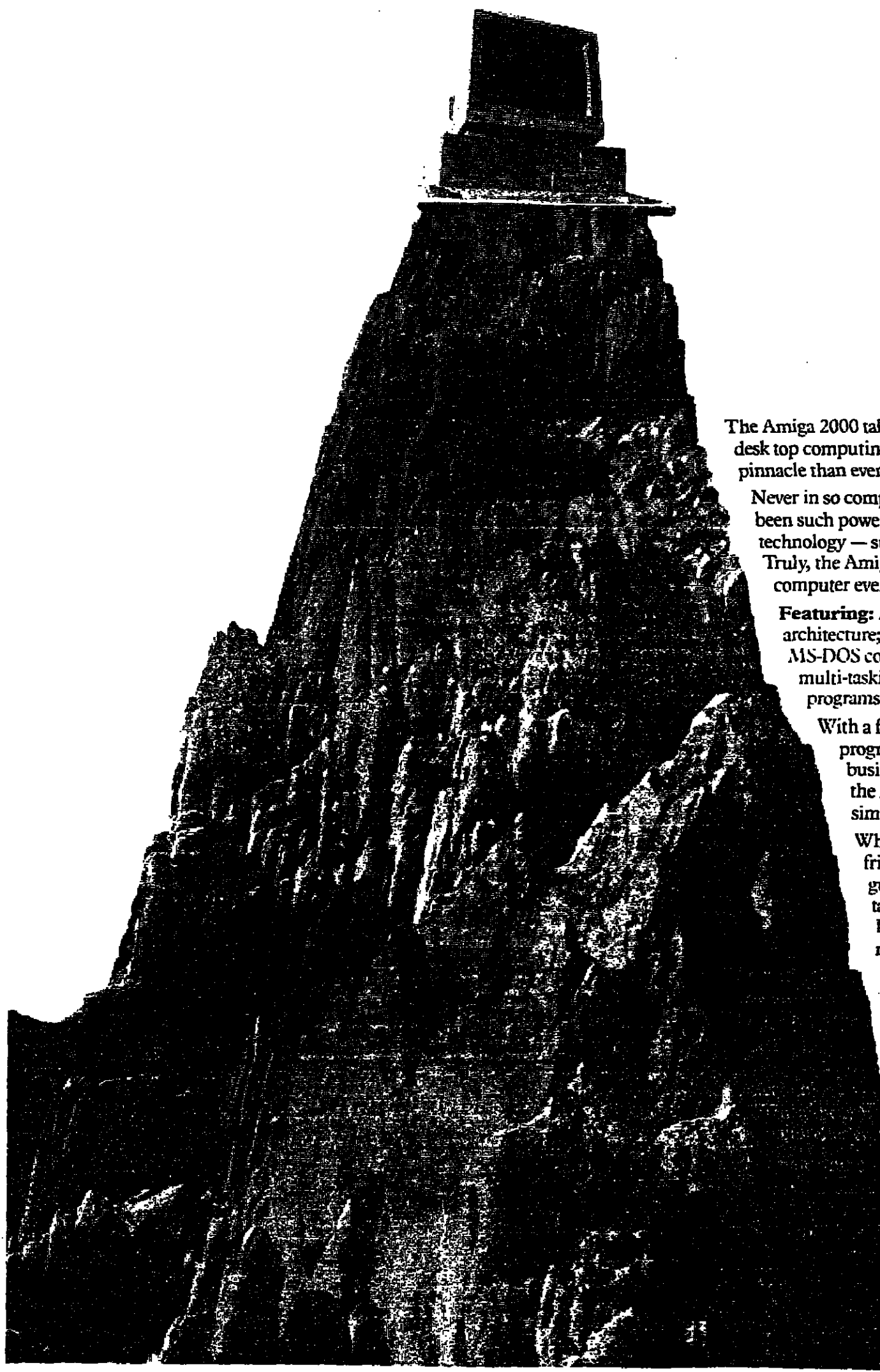
Mr Bissell, from Dudley in the West Midlands, is a former probation officer, who has been running a Bible

class for 62 years. He said he first started his love affair with mountains after learning from the Bible that Jesus loved the high lands.

Earlier this year, Mr Bissell won the World Methodist Peace Award for his "consistent devotion to the cause of reconciliation."

Other recipients of the award, made annually by the World Methodist Council, include the former US President, Mr Jimmy Carter, and President Sadat of Egypt.

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Courtroom clothing irks clerks

By Our Legal Affairs Correspondent

Crown court clerks are becoming hot under the collar over their regulation wigs, gowns and wing-collars.

They say their official clothing is archaic, theatrical, humbug, and expensive. Now that an issue of plastic collars has been ordered to save money, the clerks are wondering what will come next - paper or plastic shirts.

Their union, the Civil and Public Services Association, has called on the Lord Chancellor to relax the required standard of courtroom dress.

Mr Peter Harris, the union spokesman, said: "Why does the Lord Chancellor's Department continue with this archaic and expensive method of theatrical humbug in crown courts, when in county courts the clerks, whose job is just as important, manage to conduct proceedings attired in modern clothes?"

"They don't expect to be allowed to sit in court wearing jeans and sweaters. Our members are neither barristers nor judges yet they are expected to purchase, out of their own pockets, dark clothing to perform their duties in court."

The union believes money budgeted by the Lord Chancellor for clerks' wigs and gowns would be better spent on improving public service.

The standard of dress is laid down in notes issued by the Bar Council.

Woman of 84 struck the police

Lily Lawry, a spinster aged 84 and 5ft tall, attacked a policeman and a policewoman with garden tools. Falmouth magistrates were told yesterday.

Officers went to Lawry's home at Budock Water, near Falmouth, after neighbours complained about her.

WPC Katrina McGuigan, a relative of the former world boxing champion, Barry McGuigan, said she was hit and bitten.

Lawry was found guilty of assault and remanded on bail for three weeks for reports.

Low estimate of grain crop

The latest government estimate of the United Kingdom cereal harvest is 21,700,000 tonnes, the lowest for at least four years (Our Agriculture Correspondent writes).

That is a significant reduction on the 23 million tonnes forecast last September, and reflects the delays and difficulties faced by farmers after an exceptionally wet summer and autumn in eastern England.

Marriage over

Sue Cook, presenter of BBC Television's *Crimewatch UK*, and John Williams, the classical guitarist, were divorced in London yesterday. The uncontested divorce was granted to Mr Williams on the ground that he and Miss Cook, married for six years, had lived apart for more than two.



Our chief accountant won't like this.

To mark 175 years since the formal founding of the village of Aberlour we're offering this special Anniversary Pack containing a full litre of Aberlour for the price of the usual bottle. That means you can afford a few extra rounds for your friends at no extra cost. Indeed, should you have thoughts of keeping the full litre to yourself, be warned: such meanness would have seemed foolhardy to the men who founded Aberlour.

Aberlour Highland Malt is distilled beside the Lour burn which was once believed to require the sacrifice of a life at regular intervals. Even as recently as the founding of the village, the distillers were careful to keep the river appeased, offering it a measure of each new batch of whisky.

The tradition was discontinued with the appointment of the distillery's first accountant - a canny man - though some say that his early end while fishing from a boat was no coincidence.

Needless to say, no-one has told the present accountant about this Anniversary Pack offer yet, so hurry while stocks last.

Aberlour
HIGHLAND MALT SCOTCH WHISKY



- 1977 - 1979 -

WORLD SUMMARY

Goria battling to save his coalition

Rome — The Wall Street crash, it emerged yesterday, may claim another victim: the three-month-old Italian Government of Signor Giovanni Goria (Roger Boyes writes). Last night he was fighting to save his coalition after the threatened withdrawal of the small Liberal Party.

The Liberal decision to withdraw from the Government (it has only one leading Cabinet post, the Defence Ministry) was endorsed unanimously yesterday by the party leadership. But the decision will not be put into effect until after tomorrow, when the leaders of all five coalition parties meet to discuss the new draft budget forced on Signor Goria by the collapse of Wall Street. That leaves him until tomorrow to patch up a deal. The Liberal leader, Signor Renato Altissimo, said after talks with the Prime Minister that changes would have to be made in the budget.

Sri Lanka Clamp on toll rises

Colombo — At least 27 people were reported killed as student protests and guerrilla violence again rocked Sri Lanka yesterday (Our Correspondent writes). Police broke up student protests in the central highland town of Kandy, where a bomb exploded.

Similar protests were staged near Colombo and the southern city of Galle against planned legislation granting the Tamils limited autonomy in the north and west. The Agriculture Minister, Mr Gamani Jayasuriya, resigned yesterday over the autonomy plan.

Navy lifts broly ban

Washington — After 20 years of argument, the US Navy has decided that its men may carry umbrellas while in uniform. The ban has been enforced strictly by a succession of Navy chiefs who believed that real men get wet (Christopher Thomas writes). Admiral Carlisle Trost, Chief of Naval Operations, relented after receiving a recommendation from the Navy's uniform board to make the change. Until now, only the Air Force allowed its men to carry umbrellas.

The Navy has issued rules saying that umbrellas must be black and must be carried only in the left hand.

Pretoria Soviet admission

Johannesburg — South African troops have been in action against Russian and Cuban forces near Mavinga in Angola, it was announced in Pretoria yesterday (Ray Kennedy writes).

General Jannie Geldenhuys, the Defence Force chief, said they took action against surrogate forces in the battle between the South African-backed Unita movement and Angolan forces. Until yesterday South Africa denied it had been directly involved.

Korean candidate

Seoul (AP) — Ms Hong Sook Ja, aged 54, right, became South Korea's first woman presidential candidate yesterday when she won the Social Democratic Party's nomination. In her acceptance speech she said she wanted a parliamentary cabinet system, direct popular voting for the president, permanent neutrality and a democratic socialist society. Ms Hong is not considered a serious threat to leading male contenders.



US Supreme Court

Reagan selects his third-choice judge

From Michael Binyon, Washington

As expected, President Reagan yesterday nominated to the Supreme Court Judge Anthony Kennedy, of the California Appeals Court, calling his third choice for the post a "true conservative" but emphasizing that he was popular with senators of both parties and had had his background thoroughly checked.

Mr Reagan, with Judge Kennedy, aged 51, at his side, said that he represented the best tradition of the American judiciary. "He has established

Admitting that "the experience of the last three months has made all of us a bit wiser", Mr Reagan emphasized that there had been "extensive" investigations of the judge's background by White House officials and the FBI.

Judge Kennedy, asked by reporters if he had ever smoked marijuana, said officials had put the question to him, and "the answer was no, firmly no".

Mr Reagan appeared conciliatory in presenting the judge as a man who commanded respect and popularity among Democrats as well as Republicans. He disavowed his much publicized remark after Judge Robert Bork's defeat that he would nominate another conservative to whom the Senate would object just as much, saying it had been a "facetious" remark which he regretted.

He said Judge Kennedy had been on the shortest of his short lists, and repeated his remark that there had been so little between him, Judge Bork and Judge Ginsburg that he could have made a choice by throwing a dart at their names.

Judge Kennedy, asked if he objected to being the third choice, replied firmly but diplomatically: "I'm delighted with this nomination."

Mr Reagan called for prompt hearings on the nomination, and initial reaction from the Senate suggested that the judge would win easy confirmation.

Senator Alan Cranston, the Democratic Whip, noted that the last Californian on the Supreme Court bench had been Chief Justice Earl Warren, and hoped that Judge Kennedy would be equally committed to civil rights and equal treatment under the law.



Judge Kennedy: emphatic "no" to marijuana question. himself as a fair but tough judge who respects the law," he said, adding that his new nominee, who was rejected at the last minute in favour of the hapless Judge Douglas Ginsburg, had long experience on the bench.

Judge Kennedy had taken part in 1,400 decisions and written 400 opinions. He was a "courageous, tough but fair jurist", and was known to his colleagues as diligent, perceptive and polite. Mr Reagan said that, like Justice Lewis Powell, whom he will replace, Judge Kennedy was "a gentleman".

Hayward case set for Strasbourg

By Our Foreign Staff

Within minutes of the announcement yesterday in Stockholm that Captain Simon Hayward, the British Life Guards officer, had lost his appeal against a conviction and five-year jail sentence for smuggling £500,000 worth of cannabis into Sweden, moves began to take his case to the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg.

The Conservative Euro MP for Bristol and Bath, Mr Richard Cottrell, held immediate discussions with the Hayward family lawyers. He believes that the officer's legal rights under the European Convention on Human Rights, to which Sweden is a signatory, have been flouted.

Mr Cottrell declared: "This case has serious political overtones and is highly disturbing." He charged: "I believe the Swedish Government knows that he is innocent. The police investigation and subsequent trials were carried out in direct contravention of those provisions in the Human Rights Treaty, which guarantee accused persons certain specific safeguards... Today's decision is not the end of the story."

"No stone will be left unturned to prove his innocence," said Mr Christopher Murray, representing Kingsley Napley, the British legal firm headed by Sir David Napley, after informing Hayward of the verdict by the Swedish Court of Appeal.

Mr Murray said a new



Fighting on: Captain Hayward with his mother, Hazel, in Stockholm yesterday where he vowed to lodge a new appeal.

appeal would be lodged with the Supreme Court and that if this was refused, he would take the case to the European Court.

The Public Prosecutor, Mr Ulf Forsberg, who led the case against Hayward, said: "The chances of getting the case to the Supreme Court are minimal."

The Supreme Court, the highest judicial authority in

Sweden, can only agree to hear an appeal if it decides a case has not been given a fair hearing in the lower courts and this was deemed highly unlikely in the Hayward affair, where the Appeal Court heard testimony by seven new witnesses over a total of nine days.

Mr Forsberg, who had formerly asked the Court of Appeal to give Hayward a

longer sentence for smuggling 110 lb of cannabis, said he was satisfied with yesterday's verdict. "I don't mind losing the plea for an increase in sentence," he said. "I think justice has been done and been seen to be done."

Hayward will be kept in the Kronoberg Remand Centre in Stockholm for the next four weeks while the Supreme Court decides whether or not

to accept an appeal on his behalf.

Police found the cannabis concealed in the chassis of a Jaguar sports car, owned by Hayward's brother Christopher, which the officer drove from the Spanish island of Ibiza to Sweden. He says he did not know the drug was in the car and Christopher Hayward disappeared shortly after his brother's arrest.

US intent on sealing terms of INF deal

From Michael Binyon Washington

Mr Max Kampelman, the chief US arms negotiator, was returning to Geneva yesterday in an attempt to speed agreement on at least 30 issues still unresolved in the proposed treaty banning intermediate-range nuclear forces (INF).

Reagan Administration officials were concerned that the remaining details — such as the way nuclear weapons data are recorded — had still not been cleared up. Some said that the Russians had not been as forthcoming as the US side had hoped. But although admitting that a treaty was not yet "in the bag", they did not think a treaty or summit meeting were threatened.

Mr Kampelman will next week hold talks arranged two weeks ago with Mr Yuri Vorontsov, Moscow's chief negotiator.

● LONDON: The negotiators in Geneva are facing an almost impossible task of completing the detailed text of an INF treaty by December 7, the date fixed for the Washington summit meeting, British sources said yesterday.

Some officials are now even doubtful that the remaining problem areas — "about 30" — can be resolved satisfactorily unless there is political impetus from Moscow.

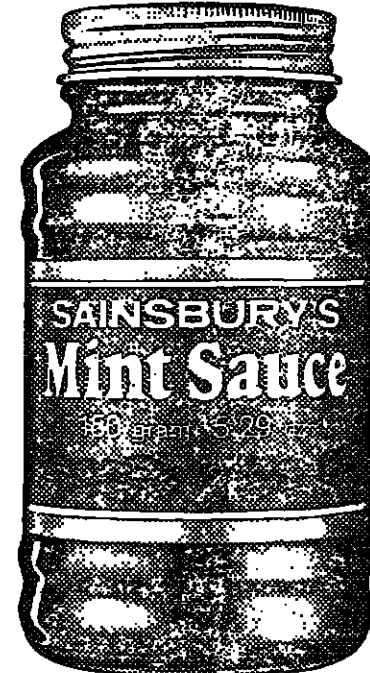
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12's



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Sainsbury's
Mint Sauce
150g



37p
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130g



£2.98
Fresh Beef
Sirloin Steak
per lb

Good food costs less at Sainsbury's.

Beggars mark Beirut's sad decline into Third World

From Robert Fisk, west Beirut

A new beggar has taken up his pitch in Hamra Street. He lies in the middle of the pavement, naked but for his pants, much of the left side of his body torn and scorched by scarlet phosphorus burns, a thin, scrawny hand lifted to the crowds of housewives, exchange dealers and unemployed young men who now loiter around the old boulevard. He gets precious little comfort.

The beggars in Beirut used to be more manageable. They would prop up the walls, the women in black with a traditional begging bowl, the occasional cripple hovering near a bank doorway.

But the Lebanese war-wounded are also growing poor, and even scars can make money. In a city where the girls would buy only the best in Paris fashion, there was this week a middle-aged woman, dressed in the ruins of a bright red, expensive dress, rummaging through plastic sacks of rubbish.

The signs of collapse are everywhere. The shops are growing dirty, office carpets are uncleaned, bank tellers unmaintained. The people of Beirut — for decades among the most chic of Middle East populations — are growing shabby. Many men wear grubby, unironed shirts, their trousers frayed, their shoes unpolished, bearded through idleness rather than religion.

Beirut is sinking into the Third World.

Perhaps it takes inflation to bring the cripples out of their homes. Even the handicapped now have to work, and so, suddenly, the victims of 12 years of war are emerging.

One-eyed boys and youths with misshapen faces are selling chewing-gum and cheap cigarettes at road junctions. Each day a beautiful girl with long dark hair, in a bright orange dress and with only

one leg, can be seen hobbling on crutches from the southern suburbs to sell flowers near the Kuwaiti Embassy.

Inflation and economic ruin ambush rich and poor alike in surprising, unexpected ways. The Government can no longer afford to subsidise the cost of oil for Lebanon's half-dozen power stations, so for 12 hours a day entire sectors of Beirut lose their electricity supplies without warning. Without power, the city water-

pumping system now fails regularly.

So even at 2 am, the janitors of Sakiet el-Janzir and Mousseigbe and Tarik Jdeide can be heard shouting "water", waking thousands of women in the gaunt tower blocks to begin their day's work in the middle of the night.

Telephone cables are now so rotten that lines often work for only half a day, usually at night when the batteries at the central switching system have been recharged. The Post Office has run out of fuel for its generators. The Ministry of Posts and Telegraphs has mysteriously cut all international lines out of Beirut.

In theory the absence of armed men in west Beirut can be attributed to the presence of the Syrian Army. And the Syrians have indeed been raiding houses these past two weeks in a search for weapons. They took 18 men from the Ein el-Mreisse area, another 20 from Sakiet el-Janzir for possessing arms. But who can afford to fire a weapon when the minimum wage is \$9 a month and a single bullet for an automatic rifle now costs the same as a hot cheese sandwich?

Walking around the streets of west Beirut, past the mounds of uncollected rubbish, past streets where grass now grows beside the pavements, it is not difficult to

understand what has happened to the Lebanese capital. In the beginning — at the start of the 12 years of tragedy — the world maintained its confidence in Lebanon, treating its internal conflict as one might a cancer patient with a fair chance of recovery.

At some point — perhaps when the suicide bomber blew up the US Marines' headquarters in October 1983 — the world lost its faith in Beirut. But now, for the first time, the Lebanese have lost confidence in themselves.

Thus their humiliation grows as their currency falls, a development so brutally symbolized by the family in Tyre who covered the inside of their home with Lebanese pound notes because they were cheaper than wallpaper.

Each day now, the French language newspaper, *L'Orient-Le Jour*, publishes under its regular "découverte macabre" column a list of murders and armed assaults, almost all of which have been provoked by arguments about loans and exchange rates.

In a country which boasted so frequently of its independence, daily life is now controlled by a dollar whose world decline has in no way failed to prevent its spectacular success against the Lebanese pound. Even the beggars, it is said, convert their alms into greenbacks.



Pavement pauper: a cripple in the streets of once-chic Beirut.

Professor who helped 'rebels' survives attack

From Gavin Bell, Manila

"I am not afraid. I still travel alone and unarmed, although friends warn me to be careful. If something happens to you, I guess you can't do anything about it. You just have to keep on fighting for what you think is right." The words were those of Dr Nemesio Prudente, president of the Polytechnic University of the Philippines, in an interview with *The Times* last weekend.

Late on Tuesday night, Dr Prudente was shot in the arm, leg and abdomen in an ambush in which a university legal officer was killed. The professor and his driver were also wounded when their car came under automatic rifle fire from two vehicles parked on either side of a bridge in central Manila.

The attack took place 250 yards from the home of a congressman where the academics had been meeting Mr Gemiliano Lopez, the Mayor of Manila, and senior police officers to discuss security arrangements at the polytechnic campus.

Nobody immediately claimed responsibility, but right-wing extremists are thought to have been involved.

As he was being taken to hospital, where he was reported to be out of danger yesterday, Dr Prudente asked: "What's happening to our country?"

For a mild-mannered man, Dr Prudente has aroused a remarkable range of emotions. While his students admire him and liberal politicians and lawyers respect him, he was aware that a large number of policemen wished to kill him.

The primary cause of the conflict is a group of about 100 peasant farmers, street vendors and schoolteachers who allege they have been persecuted by anti-communist vigilantes on the southern island of Leyte.

In September, Dr Prudente granted a request from human rights and religious groups to accord them temporary refuge in a polytechnic seminary hall.

Police and military officers, however, believe that many are supporters, if not actual members, of communist guerrilla bands who have been killing their colleagues in large numbers. Hence they raided

the campus twice last week and detained 25 of them, five of whom were said to be militants of the clandestine New People's Army (NPA). The son of an army major, Dr Prudente was convinced that one of them was among gunmen who killed his father last month.

Three hand-grenades were allegedly found in the toilet of Dr Prudente's office, but a prosecutor ruled there was insufficient evidence that he knew about them. His assertion that the weapons were planted by the raiding party did not endear him to a section of the paramilitary police. A large crowd of officers attending the funeral of a murdered colleague last week chanted death threats against him.

"I don't blame them," Dr Prudente said in his recent interview. "They were reacting emotionally to propaganda against me. To suggest that I imported NPA guerrillas from rural areas to Manila is absurd. I support the new democracy and I am trying to strengthen it. I have no need for grenades in my washroom. There is really no cause for me to get involved in such clandestine activities."

Dr Prudente, aged 60, spent many years in hiding or in prison for campaigning against the Marcos regime. A friend of the late Mr Benigno Aquino, he was released from jail by Mrs Aquino when she became President last year.

Last weekend, he said he was dismayed to have become a central figure in a controversy over police tactics in the democratic era he struggled to achieve.

"We never thought this would happen. I am appalled by the police methods. Mrs Aquino had to use force, but it should be applied in a more democratic way."

Dr Prudente was equally disturbed by the creation of anti-communist vigilantes in Manila: "This is wrong. The armed forces should be strengthened and better disciplined to establish a kind of moral superiority over the rebel forces. I think that is very important if they are to win the hearts and minds of the people. These vigilantes will not win the war for the President. I only hope democracy survives in this country."

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Soviet exposé of psychiatry abuse

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

Widespread and shocking abuses of psychiatry in the Soviet Union, long highlighted by Western pressure groups, were yesterday condemned in an official newspaper which detailed practices formerly kept secret.

The main Communist youth newspaper, *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, told its millions of readers that Soviet officials and the police committed people to mental asylums with the collusion of psychiatrists, whom it also accused of administering incapacitating drugs to patients.

The article, seen as heralding an official crackdown against psychiatric malpractice, described the case of Marina, aged 20, a Leningrad factory worker diagnosed as schizophrenic and committed to a mental hospital against her will after she openly criticized her boss.

Under Soviet regulations, it explained, people may be admitted to hospital forcibly only if they display sharp

signs of psychosis and pose a threat to the lives of others, or are suicidal.

"As concerns Marina, she was obviously sound, without any signs of delirium or thoughts of suicide," the paper alleged, accusing the doctors responsible for her incarceration of "crude violations".

Although the unprecedented exposé did not mention the psychiatric internment of dissidents — hundreds of whom are believed still to be in special mental institutions — its discussion of the previously taboo subject of psychiatric abuse was wider than anything printed before.

Until now, dissident critics of the practice of committing religious and political protesters have been branded as liars. Tass last month launched a virulent attack against Mr Vladimir Titov, a former KGB agent who appeared before a clandestine news conference to describe his experiences in the notorious Sychyovk hospital.

EEC takes a French hamlet to its heart

From Philip Jacobson, Paris

Forget about Brussels and Strasbourg. The official centre of the EEC, it can now be revealed, is the hamlet of Pagnant, deep in the Auvergne region of western France.

The last time anyone counted, its population was in the low dozens. Even if you throw in the 491 people living down the road at Saint-André-le-Coq it is not quite a metropolis. But anybody who tries to rob Pagnant of its glory will have to reckon with M Jean Gagnevin for one.

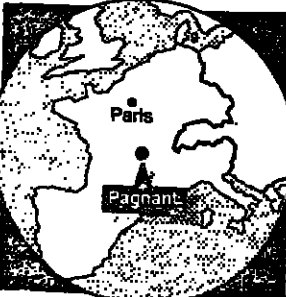
As mayor of Saint-André-le-Coq for the past 30 years, he was quick to appreciate that being picked out, live on French TV, as the geographical heart of the Community opened up some interesting possibilities. "Once the news had sunk in, I said to myself — how are we going to take advantage of this?"

The fickle finger of fame landed on M Gagnevin's little commune as the result of a survey commissioned by the European Foundation. Some two years ago it asked the National Geographic Institute to carry out a painstaking exercise that would locate the epicentre of all the landmass incorporated in the 12 member states of the EEC.

As M le Maire tells it, he got

home from a hard day in the fields to find a note saying that the ministry had called from Paris advising him not to miss the popular programme called *The Hour of Truth*. Since TV crews were already gathering in the square outside, he realised something was up.

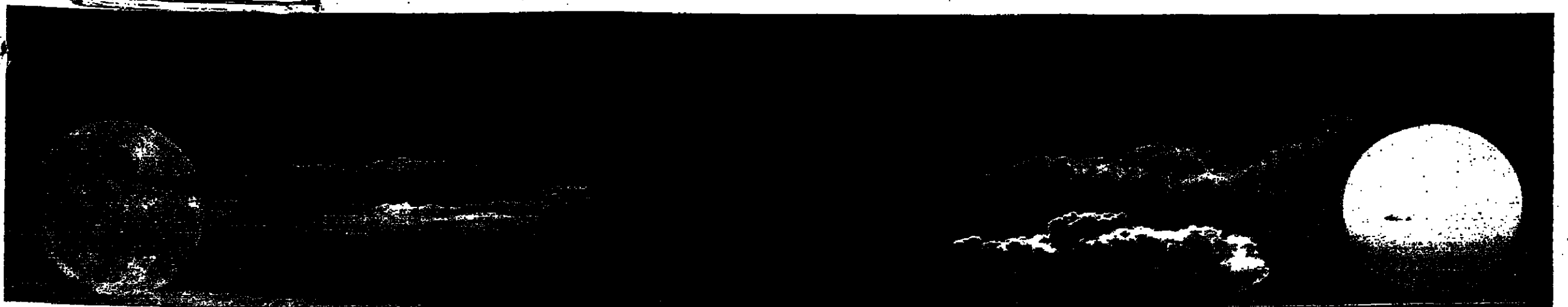
The great unanswered question, of course, is: will at-



tempts to exploit this unexpected Euro-celebrity spoil the traditional way of life in these tranquil parts? In the immediate aftermath of the programme it was difficult to know, because there was virtually nobody around to ask.

As soon as the news had sunk in, a passing local explained, "tout le monde s'est caillé chez soi". He meant, freely translated, that the villagers were sitting tight until the fuss blew over.

صلى الله عليه وسلم



HOW LONG CAN YOU GO WITHOUT SLEEP?

Flying all the way to Australia can be a real pain down under. The seats in an aeroplane – whatever some airlines might claim – hardly resemble your bed. And the cabin certainly doesn't compare with your bedroom. When you ought to be fast asleep at home, you'll be high above The Persian Gulf and the sun will be streaming in through the windows.

And by the time you actually get to Australia you'll have passed through 12 time zones and your internal clock will be all over the place.

So the problem isn't simply not sleeping on the 'plane, it's not sleeping once you're off the 'plane. And then what condition will you be in to do business?

IF YOU CAN'T SLEEP, RELAX.

There's no point losing sleep over not sleeping. Not many people can sleep on a 'plane – at least not the deep sleep they need to feel refreshed. But being able to relax is the next best thing. You may then be able to take a number of short naps, or just to switch off.

You can give yourself a head-start by checking in at the airport early. Then you can choose the seat you prefer – by a door for instance, or the aisle. (If you're flying Qantas First or Business Class you can choose your seat in advance, on the phone. And when you get to the airport, you can relax in the Club room until your flight is called.)

Once you're on the 'plane, there are a number of things you can do, some of which you probably do already.

Wear loose-fitting clothes. Take off your shoes and wear slippers, since feet and ankles swell during flight.

(Qantas provide slip-overs to save your socks from the cabin, and possibly to save the cabin from your socks. We also give you a shoe-horn to help you get your shoes back on once you've landed.)

Take some exercise: do a few isometrics in your seat and stroll around the cabin from time to time.

Read or listen to music until you start to drop off. Then watch the movie. (That should do it. While Qantas get the most up-to-date films, we can't predict their snooze rating.)

Socialise; or better still, travel with someone. (Although jet lag tests have shown the benefits of having a travelling companion, there is as yet no scientific proof that taking your secretary is essential to corporate health.)

COMFORTABLE OR COMATOSE?

On a long flight it's understandable to want a drink. Drinks are on the house – or rather, the 'plane – and being on a 'plane itself makes you thirsty: the humidity is about 20%, whereas on earth it's at least 60%, unless you live in a desert.

But don't drink too much alcohol. One drink at high altitude is like three on the ground. You might knock yourself out, but later you'll feel as though you've gone fifteen rounds with a heavyweight.

If you have to have some alcohol, take it easy and drink lots of water or fruit juice. (If you are partial to a glass or two, nobody offers you a better choice than Qantas. After all, our wines have just been voted the best in the air by Business Traveller Magazine.)

Avoid fizzy drinks if you can: the natural gas in your stomach has already been increased by

the decrease in air pressure, and it's hard to unwind when you've got wind.

Also avoid gassy foods, like beans and onions. In general be choosy about what you eat and when you eat it. The stomach isn't really up to eating a three-course meal when its own clock says it's four in the morning.

At Qantas, we prepare special menus for Business and First Class using fresh produce, never frozen. (In First Class, there's always a specially trained Air Chef.)

But we realise that on long flights most of us eat as much out of boredom as hunger. So if you don't feel like eating, or you leave some of your meal on the trolley, we won't be offended.

(And if you do get to sleep and don't want to be disturbed, we won't disturb you.)

We think so, but then we would say that, wouldn't we?

(In a recent airline poll conducted by Australian Business magazine, frequent Australian business travellers voted Qantas top in both First and Business Class – ahead of

Singapore Airlines (2nd),

Cathay Pacific (4th),

and British Airways (10th).

But then they would say that, wouldn't they?

However, we do fly more people to and from Australia than any other airline. And we've been flying longer flights longer than any other airline. (In fact, after KLM we've been flying passengers longer than anybody, and we were the first to offer a separate Business Class.)

So we think we've picked up a thing or two, not just about flying, but about flying long distances, and you can rest assured we do everything we can to help you rest at ease.

For example, on the upper deck in Business Class you get two seats to a row with 38" between headrests in the upright position. In First Class, the seats are the nearest you'll get to a bed. (You pay your money...) In both classes, the all-wool blankets and the linen pillows are the largest in the sky.

And though it's hard to be objective about service we believe ours is friendly and efficient, as you might expect from Australia's national airline. While some of you might temporarily miss an oriental Miss, our cabin crew more than compensate with their common sense, conversation, sense of humour and knowledge of the cricket scores.

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Some of the details apply to First and Business Class.

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Grassroots campaign fails to save disciple of rapid change

Downfall of Yeltsin a blow to advocates of reform

Before he was abruptly dismissed yesterday, attempts were under way in the Kremlin to stir grassroots support for Mr Boris Yeltsin, the head of the Moscow City Communist Party. It is too early to tell whether this campaign contributed to his downfall or whether it was simply insufficient to save him.

On Tuesday, a photograph of Mr Yeltsin was torn from the hands of a member of a small group which took to the snow-covered streets in an attempt to secure signatures on a petition backing Mr Yeltsin, who offered to resign on October 21 in protest against the slow pace of reform. His offer was made at a heated session of the Communist Party's central committee. Speeches from the session have not been published.

Yesterday officials of the Moscow City party went to considerable lengths to conceal the date of the meeting which was to consider his resignation threat. "We do not have information of that sort," a city spokesman said, "and if we do, we do not give it."

The pro-Yeltsin demonstrators, who numbered seven and were connected to the unofficial or *informalny* political groups which have mushroomed in support of *perestroika*, claimed they had secured 40 signatures in 20 minutes before their protest was broken up by city officials.

Although insignificant by western terms, in the normally closed world of Moscow Communist Party politics the total

His sacrifice will be another victory for the conservatives

was seen as indicating that the abrasive Mr Yeltsin has garnered considerable personal support for his energetic campaign against corruption and bureaucratic inefficiency.

Many Muscovites saw the issue of his future as being of vital importance for the future of reform. "If he is sacrificed, if his voice is lost, it will be another victory for the conservatives," one intellectual explained. "There is real worry about what will happen at the meeting."

A burly former construction

engineer with a shock of white hair, Mr Yeltsin had come to typify the "new thinking" since he took charge of the influential Moscow City Party machine, replacing the disgraced Mr Viktor Grishin at the end of 1985. He has also been a junior (non-voting) member of the Politburo — a position which last night he seemed virtually certain to lose.

Since taking charge of Moscow he built up grassroots support by his relentless attacks on the lack of open discussion at party meetings, the corruption in elite Soviet diplomatic training schools and the special privileges enjoyed by top party officials.

On taking charge of the capital, a city of nine million which has to cope with an influx of two million outsiders every day, Mr Yeltsin broke with former party practice by riding on the packed Metro and visiting under-supplied food shops to see how ordinary Muscovites coped.

He also launched a campaign of dismissing corrupt and inefficient officials, which has built up resentment among the party old-guard

and may serve to increase pressure on those few who eventually vote on whether to accept his resignation.

The news blackout ordered by the Kremlin on virtually all details of the Yeltsin affair has led to the irony that one of the main advocates of *glasnost* has had to witness how little it means in practice when party politics are involved.

Particularly among the

He has made relentless attacks on corruption

young, Mr Yeltsin — who has accused the Komsomol, the party's youth wing, of being completely out of touch with its 42 million members — has become something of a cult figure, seen as the main strength resisting rival forces of conservatism led by Mr Yegor Ligachev, aged 66, the Kremlin No 2.

"My main fear," one young Soviet film maker said yesterday, "is that even if he keeps his job he will never dare speak out so loudly again."



Mr Boris Yeltsin: protest by supporters broken up by police.

El Salvador peace talks

Death squads return to haunt Duarte

From Charles Bremner, San Salvador

El Salvador's squadrons of death squads have re-emerged from the shadows to add their gruesome comment to the country's shaky advance towards peace.

Though never dormant, the gunmen of the extreme right have just staged three demonstrative killings — forcing left-wing politicians to rethink plans to return and take part in the "peace process" — and their morale has been boosted by the new amnesty under the Central American peace plan.

This will free a few hundred left-wing convicts, but will also allow out hundreds of right-wing extremists, including the National Guardsmen who murdered four American church workers in 1980.

El Salvador's American protectors have accepted the move reluctantly. A senior US diplomat said: "It seems there may be things necessary for democracy that are not necessary for justice."

On Sunday the bodies of two men were found on the outskirts of San Salvador. They had been tortured, and the letters *FDR* (*Frente Democrático Revolucionario*) inscribed in red crayon on their chests.

The Democratic Revolutionary Front is the main left-wing political party, and is closely linked to the Farabundo Martí Liberation Army which has been waging guerrilla war for the past 15 years. The killings bore the hallmarks of the standard death-squad executions.

Two weeks ago gunmen murdered Señor Herbert Anaya, the leader of an independent human rights commission, as he drove his children to school. Four of his predecessors were murdered.

The Liberation Army called off peace talks with the Government and President Duarte in protest at the killings. On Monday Arch-

bishop Rivera Damas, who has been acting as an intermediary between the Government and the left-wingers, called on the two FDR leaders to plan only short visits home later this month in order to test the waters.

Señor Guillermo Ungo and Señor Ruben Zamora had been planning to return from exile after pledges by Señor Duarte that they could function in security inside the Salvadorean system. An FDR official said: "We will show that we will not be terrorized. But we're not going to make ourselves targets for these gunmen."

Vengeance and terror have long been standard tools of both far left and right in this smallest and most populated of the Central American states. In the early 1980s, tens

of thousands of people were killed and many tortured at the hands of the death squads who roamed the streets at night. Under heavy pressure from the United States, the death squads were curbed.

But Latin American diplomats are pessimistic about the prospects of an imminent end to the violence, given the deep gulf between left and right and the failures of efforts towards economic reform.

The Americans, who spend \$1.5 million (about £330,000) a day supporting President Duarte, claim that their backing for his centre Christian Democratic Government has stopped the worst abuses, fending off a Marxist insurrection, and has laid the groundwork for a broad democracy.

'Devil in designer glasses' put to test

By Charles Bremner

To President Reagan, he is a devil in designer glasses, a small-time potentate who has invited the Russians on to the American mainland. To his followers and sympathizers worldwide, President Ortega of Nicaragua is a modest, poetry-writing hero who has stood up to the US Goliath.

The man who more than any other holds the fate of the Central American peace accord in his hands, President Ortega has remained something of a mystery until recently.

He was seen by many observers as an introverted, compromise choice among the ranks of the Sandinista *comandantes* who led the overthrow of the Somoza dictatorship in 1979 and turned their movement into a Marxist ruling party. But since his 1984 election as President, Señor Ortega, now aged 41, has consolidated his power, matured as a leader and won respect — often grudging — as a statesman.

His decision to sign the Central American peace accords was a shrewd but risky move that took Washington by surprise and demonstrated his strength in his own country. But the next few weeks will be crucial. If Nicaragua breaks its word, he will lose face at home and greatly strengthen President Reagan's hand.

The Mayor of New York, Mr Edward Koch, in Managua last week to monitor the ceasefire deadline, said: "He has the chance to prove himself a villain or a hero."

President Ortega, the former guerrilla who turned out-law as a teenage gunman, has in recent months shown star qualities as an orator.

At the United Nations last month, he eloquently attacked Washington, saying: "Let President Reagan recall that Rambo exists only in the movies." The US delegation stalked out, but the General Assembly applauded.

In Moscow last week, he was again applauded for a romantic portrayal of his country's revolution and pledges of undying fraternity with the Soviet Union.

Some of the credit for the polished image must go to a New York public relations firm, Agenda International Inc, which was engaged by the Sandinistas as consultant. Mr Darryl Hunt, director of the firm, said: "We tell them how they are being perceived by the public, the media and the Congress, and we help them get their message across."

President Ortega is seen by many as the pragmatist of the Sandinistas, along with his brother Humberto, the Defence Minister. He remains deeply — even ruthlessly — committed to his anti-American cause. He said recently: "I

don't think President Reagan has been illuminated by God. I think he is closer to the darkness of the Devil."

His hostility to the US and hatred of Mr Reagan was forged in a lifelong struggle against the American-backed Somoza regime.

"I didn't participate in a Marxist, Leninist or communist party. What provoked us was US policy, all by itself." His father was jailed by Somoza's father and Daniel himself spent seven years in prison.

He told of his torture and his convictions in his first long interview given, on the advice of his American image-makers, to *Playboy* magazine.

Señor Ortega, describing himself as a "bit of a mystic", traced his conversion from altar boy to underground fighter. He was aged 15 when



Señor Ortega: orator-poet who has taken on Goliath. first arrested and beaten. At 21, with three others, he shot dead Gonzalo Lacayo, a notorious Somoza torturer.

"I felt satisfied. I felt that we were doing something just," he said. In jail and later exiled in Cuba, he caught up on the education he had missed and returned to fight underground in Nicaragua in 1976, helping the Sandinistas to victory.

While in prison, he became close to Señora Rosario Marillo, a beautiful upper-class Nicaraguan who went to boarding schools in England and Switzerland and threw in her lot with the Sandinista cause. Under her influence, he began writing poetry.

The couple, though not formally married, now have four children and are expecting another. They live in domestic chaos in a former banker's house in Managua with her two teenage children and an adopted son.

In his interview, Señor Ortega calls the Casa del Gobierno his "new prison". He says: "What I really would like to be doing is what Che did — not to have stayed in Nicaragua after the triumph, but rather to have gone on to other lands to struggle."

Give an extra special scotch to someone who deserves it.

Johnnie
BLACK

Dhaka opposition leader held as strike wavers

From Michael Hamlyn, Dhaka

In a spectacularly incompetent piece of police work, Bangladesh authorities yesterday arrested Begum Khaleda Zia, one of the women leaders of opposition groups battling to overturn the Government of President Ershad.

The arrest was carried out in the full glare of media attention. Police first surrounded a hotel in the heart of Dhaka's business district, arguing with the Begum and her followers and finally breaking down the door of her hotel room.

She was led away by five policewomen, under the command of the police commissioner himself, Mr Nasrullah Khan, who tried to be gently but firmly about the affair. "I salute you, madam," he said politely.

But she carried on a running press conference as she was hustled off, promising that the struggle against the Ershad regime would continue and that the general strike called for yesterday and today would last indefinitely.

Later Dr Abdul Matin, the Deputy Prime Minister in charge of home affairs, said that Begum Zia was being kept under house arrest after defying police orders against the general strike.

The other woman opposition party leader, Sheikh Hasina Wazed, was said by Dr Matin last night to have been persuaded to stay indoors and not to break the prohibitory order.

Begum Zia is the widow of former President Ziaur Rahman, who seized power in a military coup, founded a political party, and became a civilian president. He was a charismatic and notably honest figure who nonetheless faced 18 attempted coups.

He declined ever to have a photograph of his wife even appear in a newspaper, but after his assassination on May 30, 1981, she became chairman of his Bangladesh Nationalist Party.

Begum Zia is surrounded by former henchmen of her husband.



Sheikh Hasina: persuaded by police to stay indoors.

band, many of whom have been convicted for corruption. As a result they are barred from election, and are a standing disincentive for the BNP to take part in polls.

But her party is popular among Bengalis because it stands for strict Bangladeshi nationalism, and a non-socialist economy. It retains some popularity even among the

armed forces because of the way President Zia restored a measure of pride to the army.

The other main opposition party, the Awami League, was the party of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, the founder of the Bangladesh nation. But his party was close to India, and tried to build a one-party socialist state. He was assassinated in 1975 in a putsch by army officers. His two daughters, Sheikh Hasina and Sheikh Rehana, escaped the massacre of his family because they were in Germany, where Sheikh Hasina's husband was working as a nuclear physicist.

Sheikh Hasina, the older daughter, now leads the Awami League, which remains the largest and best organized of the political groups (with the possible exception of the Communists), and which has deep rural roots. It is the party of the bourgeois and intellectuals and enjoys the support of the minority Hindu Christian and Buddhist groups because of its secular stand.

The Awami League decision to take part in the parliamentary elections last year enabled it to get a legal status as main political rival to the Ershad Government, with Sheikh Hasina as leader of the parliamentary opposition.

But the decision to take part in the contest has been an important source of friction between the two women party leaders. And the recent rapprochement between them has been described as the

surrender of Begum Zia to Sheikh Hasina's point of view.

Even though Bangladesh is a predominantly Muslim nation, the presence of two women as leaders of the principal opposition groups is not seen as a disadvantage. Though women do not go to the mosque and are generally expected to appear in public with their heads covered, the authority of women in the Indian sub-continent is widely respected.

Meanwhile, yesterday's general strike proved to be less successful than either might have expected. Following the deaths the previous day when demonstrators were killed amid police gunfire, the opposition attempted to bring the work of government to a standstill by calling strikes around the country.

According to official figures three people died, though the opposition claimed as many as 12 were killed on Tuesday.

In Dhaka yesterday, however, hundreds of rickshaws still plied their trade on the streets, while shops remained defiantly half open. The attendance at government offices and banks was estimated to be 83 per cent, slightly down on the previous day.

A few battles between police riot squads and gangs of stone-throwing youths erupted around the Awami League office in the centre of town.

There were also disturbances in Chittagong



Begum Zia waving to supporters as she is driven off in a police jeep in Dhaka yesterday. She was arrested at a city-centre hotel during a general strike against President Ershad's rule.

'Ivan' trial scientist hints at card test

Jerusalem (AP) — Dr Julius Grant, the British forensic expert at the trial here of John Demjanjuk, said the only way to clear up suspicions that a key piece of prosecution evidence was forged would be to remove a photograph from the Nazi identity card.

He was convinced the SS card did not belong to Demjanjuk, who is accused of being "Ivan the Terrible", the man who operated gas chambers at Treblinka in Poland.

Suttee penalty

Delhi (Reuters) — Rajasthan, the Indian state where a young widow burnt to death on her husband's funeral pyre in September, has passed a law providing the death penalty for those abetting the outlawed practice of suttee.

Thin battery

Tokyo (Reuters) — A new electrolyte battery for domestic appliances which is as thin and flexible as paper has been announced by the Matsushita and Japan Synthetic Rubber companies.

Smokers fume

Sydney (Reuters) — Fair Go Ltd, a smokers' rights group, has attacked a law banning smoking on domestic airline flights from December 1, saying it highlights the increasing role of "the nanny state".

Briton in protest over Fiji judges

From A Correspondent, Suva

A veteran British judge, who served the British Empire in Africa and Asia, is engaged in battle with the Attorney General in Fiji's new Government.

Justice John Williams, aged 72, and originally from Newcastle-on-Tyne, was offered the position of Chief Justice by Mr Kelemeti Bulewa, the Attorney General.

But the two men argued after Justice Williams insisted that he should appoint his own panel of seven judges to replace those whose appointments lapsed when Fiji became a republic last month.

Mr Bulewa, without advising the judge in advance, announced the appointment of seven justices selected by a judicial advisory committee of which he is a member.

Justice Williams did not turn up for this week's swearing-in ceremony, along with another nominee, Justice Kenneth Stuart. Justice Williams is believed to have disapproved strongly of some of the nominees.

He appealed to the head of government, Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka, and believed he had won the colonel's support. But Mr Bulewa went ahead and administered the oath of office to four of his seven selections. One nominee is a returning Fiji High Commissioner in London.

Justice Williams was a Supreme Court judge in Fiji for 10 years from 1973. Since 1983 he has been a legal consultant in Suva.

Letter from Shanghai Distance lends a puzzled air

For the parvenu from disciplined Peking, Shanghai is noise, disorder and dirt. From the battered cabs and their drivers jockeying for fares at the airport to the lights of the break-dancing discotheque in the nether reaches of the Nanjing Road, Shanghai seems further than its 800 miles from the capital. Drivers accept tips, too.

Stroll down the elegant Bund, the guidebooks say; if they might add — you can find the space and are not trampled by some of Shanghai's 12 million on their daily progress to work and back. More gratifying, to experience the difference of the place, is to join the crowds of evening shoppers in the barely lit alleyways of the old town.

Shanghai's idle youth of eight years ago — exiles of the Cultural Revolution who returned to their home city to "wait for work" — have mainly found employment in the new enterprise-orientated economy. The rest are, one way and another, off the streets. The absorption of the majority into productive work is regarded (and not only by the Shanghai authorities) as the single greatest success of China's economic reform programme.

This experience is unlikely to be repeated, or needed, in the future, however. For Shanghai, as for other Chinese cities, the baby boom is long in the past. At one of the city's more privileged primary schools, 90 per cent of pupils are single children. According to their headmistress, they bring their own problems: selfish and wilful, they are over-indulged by over-ambitious parents. Those with a bionic or sister tend to be happier and perform better, she said. But the strict family planning policy (within which Shanghai is reputed to be the abortion capital of the country) means that they will be fewer and fewer.

In time, the single-child policy will affect the other end of the age range. One couple will find itself supporting four elderly people. State pension policy is being rethought. Unemployment is expected to rise, now, ex-employees receive a modest pension. Those who have not worked in the state economy receive nothing. Their children are expected to support them. Only if the children are themselves in

poverty are they exempt from the requirement to pay up.

Gradually, the number of pensioners' day centres is being increased. A few residential homes are planned. But it is all at a very early stage. For the moment, China's officially venerated elderly are organized to organize themselves — whether in neighbourhood groups, self-help activities or to police others on the basis of their long experience. The more infirm are out of sight.

Only days after the 13th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party had closed in Peking, Shanghai was waking up politically. The promotion of one of its municipal leaders prompted speculation about changes. An arrival from the capital, I was entertained as a guest, but also questioned as an envoy. The stage-managed openness of the congress had caught people's imagination. What was it really like at the focus of power they wanted to know.

Those who had seen the televised appearance of Mr Zhao Ziyang, the General Secretary, at the reception for the press were still talking about it: those who had not were still lamenting their misfortune. It was the first opportunity ordinary Chinese had had to see their leaders close up and acting spontaneously, and they had been impressed.

They liked their relaxed manner, the way they held their drinks, their refusal to be intimidated by awkward questions, their bearing in the presence of so many foreign reporters. Until last week, Chinese had been accustomed to seeing their leaders only in formal poses at Communist Party meetings or diplomatic receptions, looking stereotyped and stiff. The idea that the new team is both approachable and capable of taking on the world has surprised and pleased people.

But their response was also tinged with puzzlement. Why had journalists and foreigners been admitted to the sanctum? Why had they been able to ask questions most Chinese scarcely dare to think? The distance between Shanghai and Peking, and between China and abroad, was suddenly magnified.

Mary Dejevsky

Guess who has our pharmaceutical industry under the closest scrutiny?

Over the last twelve months, Britain's medicine exports to Japan have increased by 95 per cent. And while our balance of trade in medicines is £850 million in the black, the land of the rising sun remains, perhaps rather aptly, in the red.

Such an impressive record is more than enough to raise the eyebrows of even our most determined competitors.

And it has been gained largely through sustained capital investment and spending on research.

This is perhaps why Japan is encouraging investment in its own pharmaceutical industry by reforming its patent laws to give new medicines restored protection.

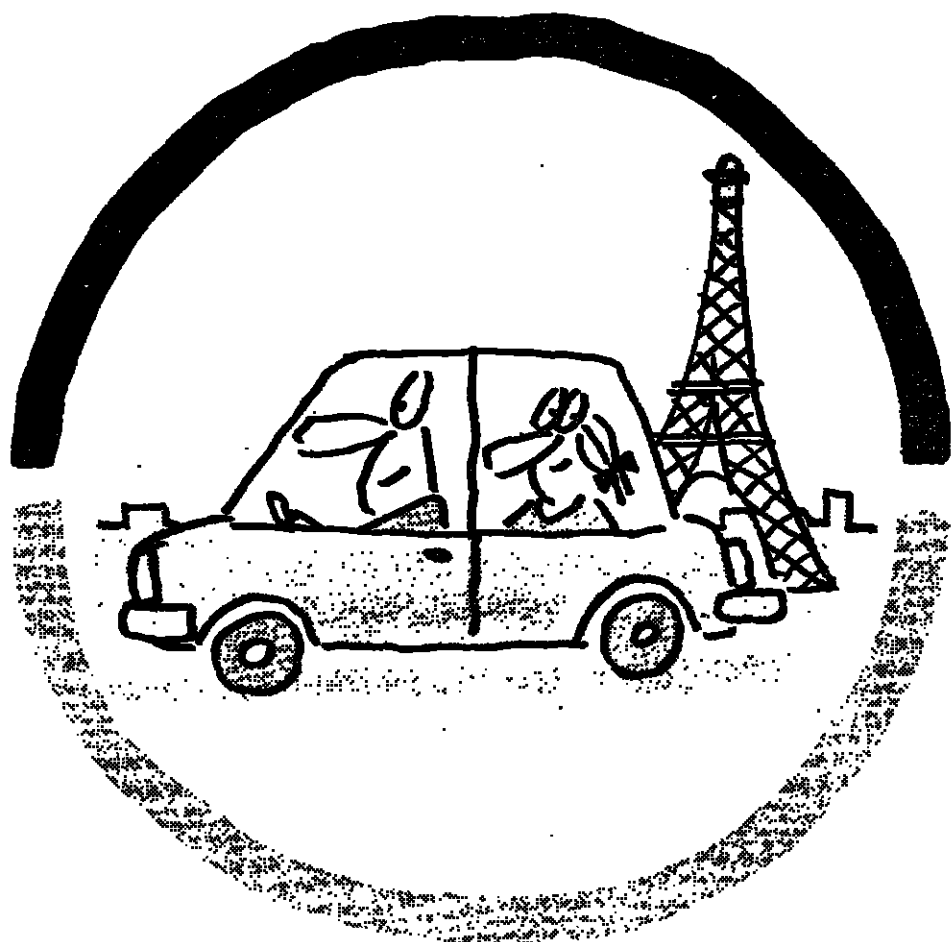
It's a move we cannot afford to ignore if we want to maintain Britain's healthy balance of trade in medicine.

THE BRITISH PHARMACEUTICAL INDUSTRY. HELPING TO KEEP BRITAIN HEALTHY.





Eurotunnel: shares and fares



A breakthrough
for Britain

The Eurotunnel Share Offer starts next week and ends on Friday, 27th November.

Eurotunnel is the Anglo-French group which has the Concession to build and operate the first ever fixed link between Britain and the Continent.

The minimum investment will

be no more than £350. The exact share price will be announced early next week.

Every individual who buys shares in the offer and holds on to them will receive travel privileges.

These shareholders can, on payment of an annual registration fee of about £10 (at July 1987 prices),

travel by Eurotunnel with their car and all occupants for £1 each way.

The table below outlines the entitlements.

Travel privileges are offered only to individuals who buy shares in the Eurotunnel offer next week and the week after.

If you're interested in investing

in Eurotunnel, you'll want to know a lot more.

How will Eurotunnel work, what will it do, what opportunities will it open up and what returns are projected?

Phone 0272 277 007, to reserve a mini prospectus and application form.

No. of shares	Entitlement
100	One return shuttle trip to be taken within 12 months of the System opening.
500	One return shuttle trip per year for the first ten years of operation.
1,000	Two return shuttle trips per year until the end of the Concession period, in 2042.
1,500	An unlimited number of shuttle trips until the end of the Concession period.

**Eurotunnel Share Offer
starts next week. Phone 0272 277 007**

HEALTH

Sick of your job?

Frequent days off work may not be a sign of the workshy but rather a symptom of bad management.

Liz Gill reports

Malingers with a classical education might be interested to learn they are suffering from *Plumbosia oscillans*—or swinging the lead. That is what one cynical doctor used to write on the sick notes of patients he believed to be well but workshy. Fortunately, the experts say that the condition is rare.

Far more frequent is the syndrome for which there is as yet no medical term but which accounts for millions of lost man hours every year. Its symptoms are real enough—a touch of flu, a sore throat, backache, headache, gastric upsets, bad colds—but its causes are occupational rather than medical.

Such sickness would not stop the sufferer going to a party, but it does stop them doing a job. In other words, the idea of work makes them feel ill.

Doctor William Dixon, chairman of the BMA's occupational health committee, says: "This is a very grey area involving hundreds of thousands of individual decisions made at 7.30 in the morning. Say you've got something like a common viral infection, or you hurt your ankle playing football at the weekend. Now, if you're keen and enthusiastic and you've got an understanding boss, you'll go in even if you are not 100 per cent."

"But if your job is not very interesting and your boss is not very helpful and life at work isn't good, then you'll convince yourself that you are not well enough to go."

Dixon, a former medical director of the John Lewis Partnership which prides itself on a low rate of absenteeism, believes excessively high sickness rates are always related to poor working conditions and bad management.

The syndrome tends to be most prevalent at either end of the activity spectrum: those with boring jobs who are under-stimulated and those with



'Taking a day off work is a great weapon of revenge'

excessive workloads who are constantly over-stretched.

A recent CBI survey of 343 British companies showed that on average manual workers lost 4 per cent, or nine days, of their working time last year; non-manual workers lost 2.2 per cent, or five days. The highest rates for manual workers were in the North-west, and for non-manual in the South. Lowest for both were in the Midlands. But the CBI stresses that its sample was probably too small for regional differences to be significant.

The report also showed that sickness absenteeism increased with the size of the company.

Companies were asked whether the introduction of self-certification, where employees write their own sick notes for absences of less than seven days, had made any difference to the rates of sickness absence. Thirty-seven per cent said they thought it had increased absenteeism among manual workers; 19 per cent thought it had increased the rate among non-manual workers.

A majority however, thought the new system had made no difference. Doctor John Ball, who as chairman of the BMA's general medical services committee helped to instigate these changes, believes that the incidence of short-term absenteeism has been reduced. "The doctor used to be the only one putting pen to paper and making a commitment. Once you have to make your own affirmation, for which you may be held accountable, it is different."

The most extreme form of imaginary illness is Munchausen's syndrome (named after the German baron who made up extraordinary stories); patients' fabrications frequently get them admitted to hospital. Reports from London's Royal Free Hospital last month revealed 36 feigned cardiac arrests. But such behaviour is rare.

Although managers report sick less often than blue-collar workers, Andrew Sargent, an independent management consultant, believes that there is no direct correlation between high wages and low absenteeism. "How often a person reports sick depends on how committed they feel to their work, and to their colleagues. After all, taking a day off work is a great weapon of revenge."

Sargent believes that there is a marked reluctance to tackle the problem; many firms have expected levels of sickness absence built in to working conditions. "That's a good thing in many ways, but if you wish to instigate situations in which an element of trust is implicit, then you'd better start managing people properly."

Sargent's company has produced a video, *Gone Today Here Tomorrow*, giving advice on techniques to cut down on absenteeism, including keeping records of every absence, asking employees about their illness when they return, making a supervisor accountable for missing employees and getting proper help for malingers. And, if all else fails, giving them the sack.

He cites one oil refinery in south Wales which cut its notorious absenteeism to under 2 per cent after introducing a rule that anyone going sick had to ring up personally and speak to their supervisor. "Borderline cases tend to get someone else to phone up for them. If you're really sick, you don't care."

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Drinking in the bottled waters

Mineral and spring waters have cultivated a 'pure' image—but is taking to the bottle really any better for your health?

Highland Spring launched a £2 million campaign this month, hoping to take on Perrier. The bottled water market in the United Kingdom has become one worth fighting for.

In 10 years the total sales have jumped from around eight million litres a year to between 80 and 100 million litres, and British mineral water may receive a boost from the House of Commons Refreshment Department's decision to sell their own "Parliamentary Water" in its banqueting suites, bars and restaurants.

Only English, Scottish and Welsh mineral waters were on offer at the catering sub-committee's tastings and their choice will be announced in December.

Many people are making the switch to mineral water because they think water in bottles must be better than water from the tap, which may contain chemicals such as aluminium sulphate, chlorine and sodium fluoride to make it fit for human consumption, leaping up from old piped, nitrates from agricultural fertilizers and nitrates from disinfecting processes.

Not everyone was reassured by Lord Belstead, the Environment Minister, when he said at the launch of National Water Week last September that "public water supplies in this country are perfectly safe to drink". Certainly not Friends of the Earth, which is encouraging people to sign a "water charter". Its hard-hitting campaign advertisements say: "Even your kitchen tap can't be trusted these days. Much of our drinking water is contaminated with lead, with nitrates, with pesticide—regularly in breach of EEC 'safe' limits."

By contrast, purity is a big selling point when it comes to bottled water. Sainsbury's Scottish Spring, for instance, is labelled as "pure and natural mineral water with a taste and purity renowned the world over". But what does "pure" really mean?

The composition of bottled water varies depending on the brand. There are no regulations covering what is called "spring water", other than that it should be fit to drink. Spring water may be better

than your local tap water—or it may be worse.

"Mineral water" (water which originates in a ground water body or deposit and is extracted from the ground through a spring, well bore or other exit) has to fulfil criteria laid down under the Mineral Water Regulations 1985. The regulations also cover the labelling of mineral waters. So, confusingly, many of the bottled waters on whose label the word spring looms large are in fact sold as mineral waters (Highland Spring and Schweppes Malvern English Spring Water, for example). In terms of marketing it may make more sense for water to be classified as natural mineral water than spring as the former meets the criteria of the regulations and is perceived as being pure. So can you tell at a glance the content of the water you are buying? Not necessarily.

If water is boiled away, the dry residue can be analysed and the amounts of salts and solids measured. The label on a bottle of mineral water must either give you the composition or tell you when an officially recognized analysis was carried out.

Some companies—Highland Spring, SPA and Evian, for instance—do provide specific information. Others—including Perrier, Schweppes Malvern and Sainsbury's own brand—simply tell you that their water passed the analysis, although a spokesman for Sainsbury said: "If someone needed to know, the information would be available."

HOW TO READ A LABEL

- Natural mineral water (for example, still versions of Brecon, Sainsbury's Scottish Spring and Cwm Dale, Highland Spring, Spa Reine and Evian): Must comply with natural mineral water regulations—water extracted from the ground, untreated except for basic processes such as filtration, and bottled at source. Mineral content may vary slightly.
- Spring water (for example, Ashbourne Natural Water): must have been reclassified as natural mineral water; Need only comply with regulations on quality of water for human consumption. Source may be as for mineral water, can be bottled anywhere.
- Naturally carbonated natural mineral water (for example, Perrier, Badoit, Ferrarelle, Apocaris, Sainsbury's Monastère and Vichy's Saint-Yorre): Water which is sparkling at source. However, the carbon dioxide can be removed before it is bottled and then re-introduced. The final product may contain less fizz than it would naturally, but not more.
- Carbonated natural mineral water (for example, sparkling versions of Sainsbury's Scottish Spring and Cwm Dale, Brecon, Highland Spring, Spa Reine, Schweppes Sparkling Malvern English Spring Water, Campisi Spring and Ramiosa): This has added carbon dioxide.

Lee Rodwell
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Southern strain of cystitis

MEDICAL BRIEFING

For anatomical reasons, women are 10 times more likely to suffer from a urinary tract infection, such as cystitis or pyelonephritis, than men. So common is the trouble that many women regard an attack as merely part of the cross which their sex has to bear in life, and hardly worth mentioning. They visit their GP, who may or may not consider taking a sample of urine for culture, are treated with Septrin, amoxicillin, tetracycline or one of the other common antibiotics and, feeling better in 48 hours, think no

more of the attack until the next time. The organism, if a urine sample has been taken for culture, is nearly always shown to be a Gram-negative bacteria, in 85 per cent of cases, *E. coli*.

In south London, the situation has now changed. Last Christmas, *The Lancet* published a letter which drew the attention of doctors to an uncommon strain of *E. coli*, O15, which was causing an

epidemic in the area; it was giving rise to a comparatively high rate of *E. coli* septicaemia, which was resistant to the commonly prescribed antibiotics that are used by doctors in their first line of attack.

It is common to suffer an *E. coli* cystitis, but quite another matter to have an antibiotic-resistant septicaemia, which, in the cases seen at St Thomas's Hospital, have been

complicated by meningitis, fulminating pneumonia, or endocarditis. There have been two deaths. Fortunately, these dangerous organisms are sensitive to the rarer antibiotics, Augmentin, oral cephalosporins and the newly introduced ciprofloxacin; these are drugs which microbiologists practising in the area think should become the first line of attack during the time when the urinary tract infection is being properly investigated and sensitivities carried out on the organisms involved.

TOMORROW
Friday Page
The very adult agony—and ecstasy—of falling in love at first sight

Reading rights

The image of the swot is that of an inverted child peering through thick spectacles, head buried in a book. Research shows that children who read more than average are more likely to be short-sighted. But do bookish children become short-sighted because they read a lot, or are children who have an inherited tendency to short-sight driven to excel at book learning, as outdoor activities require good vision? In an editorial, The

Lancet attempts to answer this question. Experiments show that it is not darkness or having to strain to see which induces short-sightedness, but exposure of the eye to diffuse unpatterned light—the type of light which penetrates closed eyes from a child's nightlight, or the unpatterned light which reaches most of the retina when a child is concentrating on the small letters of a printed page. However, other studies have shown that there is such a strong hereditary tendency to short-sightedness that there is no scientific case for keeping children away from books or nightlights.

Meat and drink

The sex of butchers' children has been intriguing doctors for the last 10 years. Hormones in the meat they handle and which they and their wives eat in greater quantities than most people, were blamed for the preponderance of girls in the 1970s, when oestrogens were used in cattle-raising, and later of boys when the agricultural fashion changed to using androgens, the male hormone.

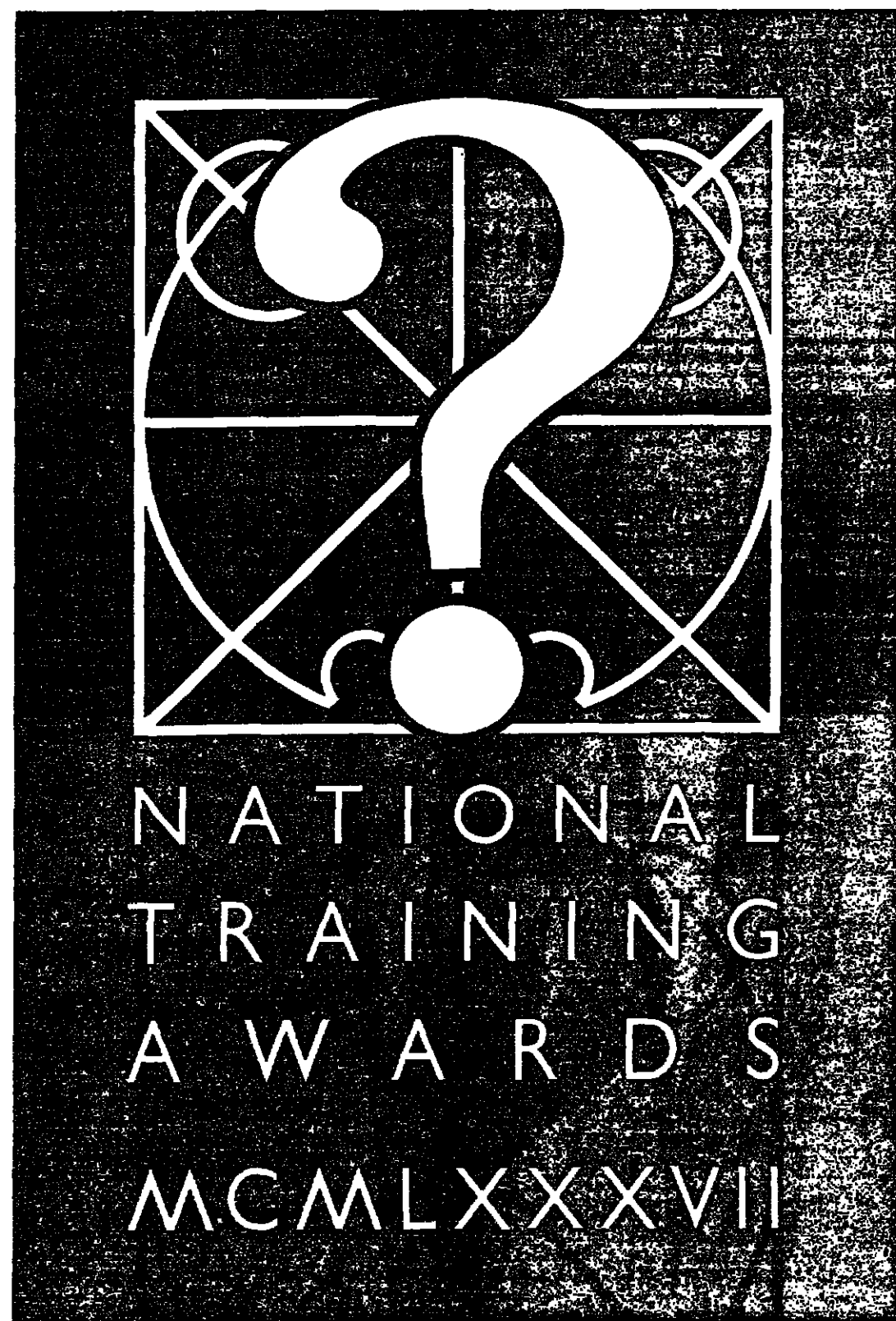
Dr Thomas Stuttford
A report in the Royal College of Physicians' journal by research workers at Dundee University reviews the relationship between occupation and the sex of children. For many years it has been acknowledged that fighter pilots and anaesthetists are more likely to have girls, but it now seems that people whose occupation gives them ready access to alcohol are also more likely to have a daughter than a son, presumably because an increased level of blood oestrogen is present in those whose livers are damaged by alcohol.



THIS YEAR'S XMAS WRAPPING IS PLASTIC.

- PVC—The material, girls.
- BRASS—A Bruce Oldfield wrap for very little.
- STONE—What use is a sentimental heart?
- IRON—Julie Burchall on girls with a will.
- BRICK—The plight of the homeless.
- SILVER—Rings on your fingers.
- All in December's issue. Out now.

E L L E



Find out who's won on November 18th.

After the massacre at Enniskillen, what is the future for the deceptively bland image maker who leads Sinn Fein?

Making the words flow like blood

A few years ago, in one of those dark and dank Belfast drinking clubs that specialize in providing liquid solace and entertainment of a distinctly greenish hue, the undisputed heir to leadership of the Provisional movement became indignant when questioned on the source of the organization's funds.

With 25 Sinn Fein advice centres, it was hardly a shoe-string operation. The cost was a matter of much speculation and sardonic mirth among opponents, who joked that the Provos had accounts at every bank branch in Ireland, upon which they regularly drew — with the aid of armed masked men. Sitting in the club, Gerry Adams recognized the thrust of the questioning and, without batting an eyelid, offered to open the books of the Provos for general inspection, giving the source of their funds as raffles, donations and "cake fairs".

His opponents could scarcely hide their incredulity; and, less than a year later, the other side of the fund-raising efforts was displayed when a businessman was held in the Irish Republic for a ransom of £5 million, needed by the Provisionals for "the struggle in the north". It is this kind of double talk, delivered with Adams's characteristic coolness under fire, that so enrages the majority community in Northern Ireland.

His expression of "regret" at the Poppy Day massacre might have outraged Westminster, but its effect on the unionist community, which is regularly exposed to his dispassionate rationalisations — made, apparently, without fear of prosecution — of a campaign based on terrorism, is virtually beyond measure.

Adams's unprecedented public apology, in which he attempted to dissociate himself from the Enniskillen massacre, is an admission that he recognizes the serious blow the bomb attack will have on the movement's attempts to build political support.

The Provisional IRA has had a year of setbacks, including the

seizure by the security forces of 5.7 tons of explosives, the biggest haul for 11 years, and the killing of 13 Provos, eight of them at the Loughgall ambush in May. Frustration over the recent lack of success could have been a factor last Sunday; more likely, though, this was simply an operation that went wrong.

Adams's calm demeanour under hostile questioning, his willingness to rationalize the most brutal acts of terror by the military wing of his organization, his argument that all violence is the fault of the British presence in Ireland and his apparent immunity from prosecution, infuriate opponents.

Adams's fluent style has been cultivated for the world's media. With his carefully coiffured hair, trimmed beard, gold-rimmed spectacles, tweed jacket and neatly pressed trousers, he could pass as an academic. He is the embodiment of the sickest political contradiction: the "respectable" face of terrorism.

In private, Adams, aged 38, is a shy man, living quietly and abstinently with his wife Colette and son Gearoid in Andersonstown. But he is steeped in Republican tradition, with credentials that have helped silence criticism that he is a pragmatist who, by choosing to operate at least partially inside the system, has abandoned one of the movement's articles of faith. Adams's personal credentials are impeccable. His

THE TIMES PROFILE

GERRY ADAMS

father, a veteran of the IRA's wartime campaign, was shot and wounded by the RUC, and his mother is a Hannaway, a well known Belfast Republican family. Two of his brothers have been jailed for Provo terrorist activities during his remorseless climb to the top of the movement. Born and brought up in the Pound Loney area, off the Falls Road, he was educated by the Christian Brothers at St Mary's Grammar School in Belfast. By the time he left, after taking his O levels, he had already been blooded in the province's politics, when rioting erupted in west Belfast after police removed an Irish tricolour from the election headquarters of a Sinn Fein candidate following a complaint from the then obscure clergyman, Ian Paisley.

In the Sixties, as Northern Ireland moved towards the onset of the Troubles, the teenage Adams was involved in the civil rights movement and housing action, which had been the target of Republican activity since the collapse of the border campaign in 1962. According to the security forces, his career in the IRA was already underway when British troops were deployed on the streets of the province in 1969 and he rose quickly from intelligence officer to battalion quartermaster until he became commanding officer of the 2nd battalion of the Belfast Brigade.

Yet Adams resolutely denies any formal membership of Sinn

Fein's military wing: "I am not a member of the IRA and have never been in the IRA," he has said, to a chorus of cynical laughter.

Interned in 1971, he was nevertheless considered such a key figure that in 1972 he flew to London with a party of IRA leaders for secret talks with William Whitelaw. A year later he was reinterned and remained in custody until 1976 after being convicted of attempting to escape from prison. Two years later he was charged with membership of the Provisional IRA but after seven months on remand was acquitted.

In jail he made a name for himself, writing a regular column in the Provisional IRA's mouthpiece *Republican News* under the nom-de-plume "Brownie". The column outlined a cynical strategy which eventually came to fruition in the early Eighties with the adoption of the "ballot box and Armalite" approach to politics. Adams argued that the physical force tactics of previous generations could not work alone. The movement needed a political base to widen the struggle — but the "cutting edge" would remain the people he has consistently eulogized as "fellow gunmen and fellow gunwomen" of the IRA.

Leading jailed terrorists backed his proposal that should Sinn Fein candidates win seats in the Dail they should be allowed to occupy them. But Adams avoided damaging his aura of invincibility by not risking a challenge to John Hume, the leader of constitutional nationalism, in the last European election.

Adams's election to Westminster and the success in council elections of more than 50 Provisional Sinn Fein candidates made it easier to persuade those suspicious of his motives. Adams reassured the sceptics that the violence would continue, though as each electoral outing approached the terror decreased — until the votes were gathered in — and then resumed. Under Adams, the Provisionals have been anxious



1983: "It is the duty of Irish men and women to engage in the legitimate armed struggle"

1985: "The IRA are political soldiers, using armed means to resist armed aggression"

Last Monday: "I extend sympathy... I do not try to justify the bombing"

ious to portray themselves as being involved in a "war" between military forces, wanting to avoid anything that could hinder their long-term efforts to build links with the left wing of the British Labour Party. That strategy was blown sky-high in Enniskillen last Sunday morning.

Adams is also ambitious to build support in the Irish Republic, and has persuaded the movement to allow candidates elected to the Dail to take their seats. The task south of the border is even more formidable — but given the

Republic's economic problems and a young population (half aged under 25), he clearly believes in the possibility of a rich harvest.

But despite the reasonableness of his tone, the army council rules the organization. Adams is explicitly committed to violence, arguing: "There are those who tell us that the British government will not be moved by armed struggle. As has been said before, the history of Ireland and of British colonial involvement throughout the world tells us that they will not be moved by anything else."

Enniskillen has certainly exposed the contradictions within a movement combining terrorism and politics. The bombing has caused enormous damage to Adams's political aspirations; he has performed a delicate balancing act — keeping the gunmen happy while devoting energy to politics. The events of last Sunday may be a symptom of disillusion with his strategy, but atrocities in Ireland are soon forgotten and the traditional ambivalence towards violent acts will probably allow him to ride the storm.



T SHOW · EXHIBITION
SICILIAN HANDICRAFT

PALEOMO
14/22 NOVEMBRE '87
FIERA
DEL MEDITERRANEO

ASSOCIATO REGIONALE
COOPERAZIONE, COMMERCIO
ARTIGIANATO E PESCA
ENTE AUTONOMO
FIERA DEL MEDITERRANEO
UNIONCAMERE, CLAN/CNA/CASA/CCIAA

ZOOLOGY

Rather than sit on its eggs like conventional birds, the wild Australian mallee fowl buries its eggs in a large mound. Temperature in the mound is regulated by the male bird, which scrapes soil and vegetation on to or off the mound's surface. A recent study by David Booth (*Physiol Zool* 60) shows that temperature within the mound can be quite variable. Unlike most birds, mallee fowl's eggs are very tolerant of short periods of temperature variation although the optimal temperature for the egg is 34°C. Hatchability falls steeply if eggs are incubated in the laboratory for long periods at 2°C more or less than that. Clearly the parent bird is normally very good at sensing

FINDINGS

A weekly series on research

small changes in temperature and acting accordingly.

Andrew London

CLASSICS

"Women in Antiquity", which has become a well-established branch of classical research only within the last 15 years or so, is the subject of a special issue of the University of Texas journal *Helios*. The volume includes a study, by Valerie French, of midwives and maternity care in the Graeco-Roman world. Standards could be surprisingly high for those who could

afford a well-trained midwife, but many women were exposed to folk medicine. Treatment for easing labour included the application of hyena feet, canine placenta, snake skins and vulture feathers, and the consumption of drinks laced with goose semen or sow's dung. Although sceptical about the efficacy of such treatments, the author warns against underestimating the placebo effect of some of them, and she suggests that on an emotional level ancient maternity care may have been preferable to the impersonal procedures of some hospitals today.

Martin F. Smith

EGYPTOLOGY

Major finds of Egyptian literature are rare, but one has recently been bought by the University of Lille, and published under the name Papyrus Vandier. It is a satirical piece, featuring a pharaoh who hires a magician to descend to the Underworld on his behalf; the magician agrees, in return for a state funeral and a promise that the king will look after his widow. The king, however, invites the widow to a midnight feast; the consequences are easy to imagine. The end of the tale is lost, but it doubtless contained the magician's revenge. The papyrus dates from about 500 BC. Political satire, it seems, is neither a modern invention, nor Greek.

John Ray

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WHERE... WHO BUYS WHAT... WHO
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GOING WHERE... AND WHO CARES?



THE NEWSPAPER THAT'S BIG BOLD AND BEAUTIFULLY BLATANT OUT NOVEMBER 12TH £1

‘He gave us tea and cakes and chatted about things like the Royal Family, the weather and the view. It was all so incredibly *English*’

"He accepted the necessity for the end of Swat's independence. But he was very sad. His rule, like that of the elder Wali, had been absolutely autocratic, but all from genuine love for his country."

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1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

THE TIMES DIARY

Jockeying for position

Relations between the Inland Revenue and Customs and Excise have never been good but, after the Pigott case, they have gone down the drain. The Revenue, which has the jockey under investigation for years, particularly resents the way Customs jumped on the bandwagon claiming credit for the breakthrough which led to his conviction. Although Customs has announced the case closed, the taxmen are still on his tail and believe £3m may remain outstanding. Further irritation has been caused by the recent television portrayal of Customs in *The Duty Men* where they are shown as glamorous and heroic. As one tax inspector pointed out, Customs prosecutions can be decided at the level of a civil service principal and are launched before a magistrate. Inland Revenue prosecutions need the approval of its board and go to Crown court. Now I'm told the pressure is on to rectify the imbalance.

Impaired

If you need evidence that the days of parliamentary hubbub and gesture are far from over, look no further than the custom of "pairing". Three years ago, to sharpen up its act, Labour abandoned the practice. This summer the point was underlined. I'm told, when the pairing whip - now Ray Powell - lost his £13,815 supplementary pay, this Government money, previously paid for the match-making between MPs of opposing sides who want a night away from Westminster, now goes to the Labour leader's office. Yesterday, when I rang his Conservative counterpart, Michael Neubert, to see if he was planning to relinquish his extra pay, my inquiry was received with amazement. Neubert was still recovering from an all-right session and unable to answer the phone, but his secretary said she hadn't realized Labour had a no-pairing policy. "Why am I always taking phone calls from Opposition members asking for one?"

Hegemony

One of the 20th century's remaining mysteries has been solved. Peter Boizot, owner of the Pizza Express chain, currently opening branches across the country at a rate to rival the creation of new museums, has revealed his policy *vis-à-vis* eggs. For years regular customers have had to guess the format of the egg pizza they have ordered: sometimes the yolk will be runny and fried, sometimes sliced and hard-boiled. Until now the only way to ensure the former was to order an extra egg, sometimes too much of a good thing. Boizot now tells me he has instructed that eggs be hard-boiled unless specifically requested otherwise. Furnished with this new knowledge of my rights, I shall in future do just that.



Boarded up

The problems at the Royal College of Art's department of industrial design - from which its last professor, Iain Sinclair, acrimoniously resigned this summer after only a year - were greater than we guessed. Nick Butler, Sinclair's successor, was amazed to discover that the department possessed only five drawing boards for its 68 students. Butler, who founded BIB Design Consultants 20 years ago, admits: "I am only a simple designer but over the years I have found drawing boards extremely useful - in fact all my designers use them." He immediately asked his commerce-conscious rector, Jocelyn Stevens, to order another 40 boards, and students are now drawing on them everything from theodolites to filing cabinets. "They must have done a lot of thinking before. Now they can get their thoughts down on paper."

Take a gander

The Nature Conservancy Council is advertising for someone to count goose droppings on the Scottish island of Islay. The five-month job will help it calculate the number of barnacle and white-fronted geese on the island. The council's obsessive interest in the birds has already irritated islanders. Huge flocks of land have been declared "sites of special scientific interest", thereby preventing the peat beneath being dug - and locals call the recently appointed warden "the snooper". They may have a few more weeks to settle on a name for the new man: so far the post has attracted only one applicant.

Press reports of Mr Justice Rose's judgment in *X v Y*, in which he decided that doctors who suffer from Aids should be allowed to practise, suggest that the court dwell on the problems of whether the HIV virus could be transmitted via an infected doctor's blood to an unsuspecting patient and the very obvious possible hazards of internal examination.

However, the reports suggest that the court missed perhaps the most important point of all: that as the Aids virus has a predilection for attacking the brain, 60 per cent of Aids cases have symptoms of dementia when the disease is first diagnosed. This raises the question whether the opinion of a doctor suffering from Aids is likely to do justice to himself, his profession and the patient.

In most doctors' view the danger of someone with a degree of dementia practising is a greater risk to the community than the possibility that he might transmit the HIV virus to an individual patient, catastrophic as this would be. It seems inconsistent for the BMA and the General Medical Council to set up an elaborate system to prevent a doctor suffering from alcoholism from practising, presumably because his judgement is unreliable, but to take similar steps to prevent those doctors who catch a disease of which dementia forms such a prominent part from taking life and death decisions.

Mr Justice Rose's judgment shows that he has a touching faith in the powers of counselling, but if he met patients who continue to catch NSU (non-specific urethritis) and gonorrhoea when HIV positive, his reliance on it would be shaken. The apparent assumption

Why doctors with Aids are a danger

by Dr Thomas Stuttford

that doctors would not behave as other men is flattering but misplaced, and nobody could rely on adequate standards of practice and hygiene once a doctor became demented.

There are differences between senile dementia - the hazards of which officialdom is trying to reduce by encouraging early retirement - and of alcoholic dementia and the dementia of Aids, but on the whole it seems to be less dangerous to be treated by an elderly doctor, or one who drinks too much, than by one suffering from Aids dementia.

Alcoholics are usually aware when they have drunk too much, but even if a drunken doctor is called to deal with an emergency, patients and relatives notice it and react accordingly. A doctor with Aids will show no outward easily recognizable sign. The patient he is treating will not realize that the opinion he is being offered is flawed and will therefore take no steps to ameliorate the danger.

The present teaching seems to be based on the belief that once an Aids patient has dementia he will

die fairly rapidly and therefore, if there was any danger, it would be for only a short time; but research in America suggests that changes occur in an Aids patient's intellect before it is readily noticed either by the patient or other people. Judgement is therefore impaired before signs of dementia are apparent.

Doctors, whether in general or hospital practice, are not dealing with people with normal resistance to infection, but with patients whose resistance has already been lowered by disease, injury, blood loss or the stress associated with psychiatric disease. And, by the very nature of their work, they spend a disproportionate amount of time with the very old and the very young, groups particularly vulnerable to infection.

As to whether the immune system of a doctor with Aids would have been compromised, he/she is likely to have fallen prey to a wide variety of diseases. TB is common in Aids patients, as is thrush, cytomegalovirus, one of the viruses which can damage the unborn child, and perhaps most

common of all, a wide variety of gastro-intestinal infections which, as they cause diarrhoea, might easily spread.

A doctor who is obsessively clean and exceedingly careful might be safe working with patients while suffering from these conditions, but it is extremely unlikely that a doctor in other circumstances would want to continue to practise if he or she realized there was a risk, however small, of giving a newborn baby or a frail elderly patient gastro-enteritis, or worse. Once his judgement, and with it, the will to maintain meticulous levels of cleanliness, have been undermined by dementia, a doctor with Aids would be unlikely to continue to maintain standards necessary to protect the patient.

Doctors exist for patients, not patients for doctors. Many doctors therefore question if it is ethically right for any patient anywhere to be put at risk, however small the risk might be, to boost the morale of a sick doctor, however much sympathy is felt for him. Physicians working in geriatric medicine are unlikely to have chosen their branch of the profession unless they had even more tolerance and sympathy for human frailty than that found in most doctors. These qualities may make them good vascularologists, but not necessarily the ideal advisers for politicians, the Civil Service, or even High Court judges, who are expected to maintain public health standards.

Two years ago a minister with Aids retired after confused performances at question time. Is the Department of Health expecting lower standards from doctors than politicians?

Bernard Levin at the Anglican homosexuality debate

Synod and the sinners



Dr Leonard: a surprising voice for tolerance

serious: dishonesty, vulgarity and illiteracy. An observer with any sensibility must have been struck by the pain, care and charity with which the Church by Law Established went about deciding whether homosexual acts were or were not in all circumstances sinful, and if not, or even if so, what should be done about them.

No less apparent was the dignity of expression with which the opinions were delivered, and perhaps the most remarkable difference of all is that the Church spoke clearly, freshly and with a scrupulous adherence to the belief that words matter, and matter most when important things are to be said.

But that leaves still to be considered the content of what was said. The motion before the Synod invited the Church to declare

that sexual intercourse should take place only between a man and a woman who are married to each other; that fornication, adultery and homosexual acts are sinful in all circumstances; that Christian leaders are called to be exemplary in all spheres of morality, including sexual morality, as a condition of being appointed to or remaining in office; and in addition called upon the Church

to show Christ-like compassion to those who have fallen into sexual sin, encouraging them to repent and receive absolution, and offering the ministry of healing to all who suffer physically or emotionally as a result of such sin. Now that must be as unambiguous

as a one-eyed man could wish. With the Rev Tony Highton you know where you are; but where is everybody else?

The Synod, to be sure, was in more dilemmas than one, and the most important could not be discussed. It is the obvious truth that the country as a whole, homosexual, heterosexual and total abstainers alike, not excluding the Church, will take no notice at all of anything the Synod says or does or thinks or is. Most of the population leads an entirely secular life; most of the Church has an entirely secular attitude to such matters as sexual morals; the result was that the debate was taking place in a balloon, floating free.

Yet as a record of a Church wrestling with its conscience, its teaching, its founders, its history and its place in Britain today, the debate could hardly be improved upon. Mr Highton was the most extreme voice raised, and his evidence was largely anecdotal; but he had a shrewd grasp of the relevant theology, and it was going to take a powerful grip to wrest it from his hand. The Bishop of London was not a likely candidate for the attempt, but to everybody's astonishment it was he who, speaking right at the beginning of the debate, doused Mr Highton's fire and cooled his brimstone.

Dr Leonard resoundingly endorsed Mr Highton's view of sexual morality, but he would have nothing to do with excluding the sinful clergymen from office, and

in knocking that argument down, he bowled over a good many more as well.

From then on, it was clear that Mr Highton would be heavily defeated. But that did not rob the debate of its fascination. The Archbishop of Canterbury, tipped across the mitrefield, clearly thinking that he preferred the ones he had to negotiate when he was an army officer in the Second World War, the Rev Malcolm Johnson, leading the assault against the motion, gave a most exemplary demonstration of what Christian charity entails; the Bishop of Chester, who put forward the compromise which ultimately, and easily, carried the day, eschewed fine phrases for calm reason; Mr Williams refused to say that homosexual acts in a stable relationship are right, and added that he would not say they are wrong; the Archdeacon of Leicester offered solid wisdom wrapped in the finest irony; the Bishop of Chichester, in the shortest contribution of the day, denounced tabloid witch-hunting with so fiery an eloquence that I instantly thought of his great predecessor in that See, George Bell; the man who was in favour of lifelong virginity withdrew his motion amid relieved applause; and only two speakers said that the eyes and ears of the nation and the world were upon the Synod. In Parliament it would have been fifty.

I emerged with a wondering but intense admiration for this amazing body. The Church of England, facing for once a real problem, predictably and inevitably fudged it. But in the very act of fudging, it spoke with tongues. It will be denounced, from within and without its ranks, for both cowardice and brutality; but the result was a victory for all the best qualities of this country. The Church is as puzzled, worried and uncertain as the rest of us; but in a strange way, it gave us all a lead, if only by telling us that to be puzzled, worried and uncertain is the lot of all thinking people, and it is no shame to confess as much. The Church of England - loving, muddled, holy, generous, wise, humble, well-meaning, daft, forgetful, brave, honest and absurd - is certainly not all right. But it is, emphatically, All Right.

At the next session, the Synod was to debate the motion:

This Synod expresses its thanks to Mr and Mrs Spagnoli and the staff of the Vuello D'Oro Restaurant for their service to its members and staff over the years and hopes that they are able to continue their services to the Synod in any new location. I rest my case.

Des Wilson

Programmed to discriminate

We now all have the right under the Data Protection Act to see personal computer files and to take corrective action if they are inaccurate or unjust.

If the record is kept manually - i.e., handwritten, perhaps in a manila folder - we will have no such rights. When it comes to access to personal files we are now first-class or second-class citizens, depending on whether or not our employer, doctor, school, local authority, or whoever the record holder is, uses a computer.

For instance, a married couple, both employed, might work for different companies. The husband's employer keeps personnel records on computer, while the wife's employer keeps hand-written records in a filing cabinet. The husband would now be entitled by law to see his record, while the wife would not. This inconsistency would be laughable were it accidental and likely to be corrected, but it is a policy, and an unfair and potentially damaging one.

Earlier this year the Home Secretary had the inconsistencies drawn to his attention and could have dealt with them by supporting Archy Kirkwood's private member's bill to introduce corresponding rights of access to manually held files. Instead, Kirkwood was told that unless he limited his bill to local authority records - eliminating two-thirds of its scope - and, further, allowed ministers the freedom to decide later not to enforce the necessary regulations at all, the government would oppose and defeat it.

How a principle which is acceptable for computer records should be unacceptable for manually-held records has never been satisfactorily answered.

Those who have worked to achieve right of access have done so for a number of reasons. First, the files are about ourselves. They are kept to help others monitor or make decisions about our affairs or welfare, our entitlement to benefits or our liability for penalties. If we are to have maximum influence over our own affairs, rather than delegate them to officials or so-called experts, we need to know what decisions are imminent, what assessments have been made and why, and what options are open. Access helps correct the imbalance of power between the individual and the professional or the institution he or she deals with. It is difficult to argue that people should take more personal responsibility and then deny them information.

Moreover, those who take crucial decisions about us frequently have no direct knowledge of us. They work entirely from the file, which can be incomplete, hope-

lessly out of date or just wrong. The right to see and correct records should be a basic safeguard.

It would also help remove often unjustified suspicions. If people don't receive the treatment or response they feel entitled to they may conclude that they are the victims of discrimination, or are being kept in the dark about decisions already taken. Their record may reveal that they are merely awaiting their turn on a list, or that the authority has been trying to help them in ways they have not previously recognized.

These benefits are now available to the subjects of computer records, yet even under the new legislation much official paternalism remains. Information can be withheld under a number of exemptions - yet we will not be told if this is done, or know whether the apparently complete record we are shown is a censored version. If a record contains mistakes we can have them corrected, but we will not know who else the errors have been passed on to. Computer users are required to declare in general terms the types of bodies to whom they may disclose information, but not to tell us whether they have done so in our particular case.

Finally, there is an extraordinary fee-charging system. We may have to pay up to £10 for making a "subject access" request, but could end up paying many times this sum. The Data Protection Act allows computer users to register all their information in one entry, or register each purpose for which they hold it separately. If they choose the latter, we will have to apply and pay for each segment of information. In the case of hospital records this could mean £10 for the basic health record and further fees for the administrative record, the ambulance record, the blood transfusion service record, information held concerning an infectious disease, or the monitoring of a new form of treatment.

No wonder our welcome for the "subject access" provisions of the Data Protection Act is muted. The right of access is, of course, not only valuable in itself but is the key to several other rights in the Act, such as the right to have errors corrected and the right to compensation if inaccuracy has caused damage. But if the principle is worth having it must be consistently applied. The sooner we get rid of the arbitrary, unnecessary restrictions on the right of access, the better safeguarded we will be.

The author is co-chairman of the Campaign for Freedom of Information.

Peter Lewis

Exeunt omnes, lingo-wise

Has anybody considered that tomorrow's pupils will not only be unable to read Latin but will have difficulty making sense of so-called plain English, which is saturated with the influences of Kenneth Baker and his men should set up a Committee for the Revision of Colloquial English to make it comprehensible to those who know no Latin.

Take the professions. Generations of classics teachers with strong right arms have seen to it that each is conducted in terms that will soon be a total enigma to its practitioners. Obviously, the legal profession is the worst offender. Who will purify it of its affidavits, subpoenas, fiat, prima facie cases, evidence in camera and matters sub judice? Into the vernacular with all of them. Anyone would think that employing obfuscatory circumlocutions like these was the sine qua non of practising jurisprudence at all, which is a reduction ad absurdum.

Academic jargon is almost as turbidly Latinized. Why should our juniors be mystified by being referred to as alumni, in statu pupillari, and expected to serenade the campus with viva voce renderings of Gaudemus Igitur in honour of the Alma Mater? Why should they have to learn so many subjects, such as anatomy, in a dead language? As far as medical terminology is concerned, rigor mortis set in long ago. All this can stop, by Jove, now that nobody needs put Latin on a CV.

Literature will have to change its habits too. No longer can we have authors annotating their manuscripts with delenda, addenda, corrigenda, and errata, not to mention appendices, before they can receive the imprimatur, or print-out as it should be called. Composers present rather a conundrum because of their habit of putting every opus number into the major or minor. No doubt we shall get used to the idea of Symphony No 5 in Lesser C, but it doesn't sound like Beethoven.

And think of the work that will have to be done in heraldry on rendering all those mottoes meaningful: excelsior, semper fidelis, ubique, e pluribus unum - one could go on ad infinitum as the task of translating them, probably will, but nil desperandum. The armigerous classes are notable for their obstinate attachment to the status quo, so this may prove something of a casus belli.

Committee chairmen will have resolutions passed nem con or meetings adjourned sine die for lack of a quorum. They will have to stop seeking a consensus of

opinion or acting ultra vires. Curiously, it's the quasi-scientific arena of finance that most needs a revolution in communication. Founded as they are with data from their processors and facsimile machines, City men still insist on declaring interim dividends, at plus or minus so much per cent per annum on the previous year. They offer each other a premium as a quid pro quo or award themselves a bonus and then call in auditors to make it all look bona fide. What an antiquated lingua franca to conduct business in!

The nomenclature of modern technology has been monopolized by classicists. From the invention of the automobile to the latest stereo, video or micro, inter alia. It may prove impossible to sweep these terms away in toto. One cannot start with a tabula rasa, more's the pity. We will have to reach a modus vivendi with those that are an essential part of our vocabulary, pro tem at any rate, although the quota must be kept to a minimum.

At least there will be no difficulty in getting rid of Latin tags: there can be a total embargo on using them. Luckily our English equivalent will serve for most of the tedious quotations that are repeated ad nauseam: scilicet, de gustibus, quod homines, O tempora, O mores, tempus fugit, etcetera, etcetera. What do they all boil down to? To the same simple observation, i.e., so it goes. Why the Romans were given credit for brevity and profundity, for saying multum in parvo, it is hard to see. How much simpler life will be without all this lumber! Comedians need no longer ad lib, television programmes need no longer consult the vox pop, schoolboys will no longer cry pax or keep cave (or make up an alibi or an alias when they are caught). Is it not ludicrous that British life should be littered with the detritus of a language that has not been spoken here for centuries, for nearly two millennia, indeed? High time it was on the way out, like those ubiquitous Exit signs that will have to be expensively altered, just as railway and airline timetables will have to be converted from am and pm to bn and an.

Floreat Britannia! Given that his labours, we can predict that by AC 2000 we shall have seen the last of the redundant impedimenta of a dead, decadent language. Let us keep no mementos and hold no post-mortems - simply write Finis to the whole episode. Homo Sapiens has moved on a bit and left Latin behind. Quod erat, by the way, demonstrandum.

No Mr Lawson, we too would burn

What else could Nigel Lawson say? In his television interview on Sunday he was pressed hard to say how far - if a serious world-wide recession were to develop - he would cut his forecast of British growth prospects for next year, from his latest 2.5 per cent.

He repeated over and over that he would take whatever measures seemed necessary to ensure that the British economy continued to prosper and insisted that a severe world recession "must and will be avoided". But the notion of "must" carries little conviction without the "how". It is not surprising, therefore, that his interviewer persisted in asking Lawson what he would do if, nevertheless, a serious world slump did emerge.

Lawson's refusal to concede that, in the event of a world-wide slump, the British economy would suffer, suggests that there would be something shameful in such an admission. But if you are living in a room in a house which is likely to go up in flames soon - however well-prepared you may be to fight your own local fire and however little you can do if the occupants of the other rooms cannot agree how to put out their fires that

appear to be spreading fast. In such a situation, there is nothing shameful about admitting that, if the whole house does go up in flames, you cannot do much about your antique furniture.

Of course, Lawson could hardly admit publicly the possibility that the house could go up in flames. Some of the people in his room might have panicked and made things worse in the absence of more concrete and precise indications of the way the fire would be prevented from spreading. And nobody is in a position to forecast accurately whether or not the world is, in fact, heading for a real mega-slump. Economics is not much help, though it can indicate some of the steps in a variety of possible scenarios. But the bulk of economic theory is in terms of models that are of little use in a world that may be even more at the mercy of financial speculative and psychological considerations than in the 1930s, when Keynes was emphasizing the importance of the uncertainty inherent in such a world and the resulting economic instability.

The combination of massive innovations in financial assets and markets and an increasing need for public intervention to prevent

financial collapse in the US - for example, the Penn Square Bank of Oklahoma City in 1982, the Continental Illinois Bank, the failure of housing finance institutions in Ohio and Maryland and of numerous banks in the farming states in recent years, not to mention the problem of Latin American debt defaulters - has been part of the build-up to a fragile situation that public intervention could merely disguise. This instability was likely to cause a crash, sooner or later, whatever James Baker, the US Treasury Secretary, or anybody else may have said, or whatever the validity of the dozens of other reasons now being bandied about for the stock market collapse. None of the related institutional developments in the field of financial management figures in any formal economic models of the way the world works.

The one area of economics that is relevant today is "game theory." For the world economy is now in a Catch 22 situation. Nothing the US can (or cannot) do will help if Germany and Japan do not take effective expansionary action. If the US does not cut its budget deficit significantly, lack of confidence by the rest of the world

could lead to a collapse of the dollar, with a resulting sharp rise in US interest rates, and hence world-wide recession.

Equally, if the US does significantly cut its budget deficit, the resulting direct contraction of demand could also lead to a world-wide recession. So it does not really turn on how far Congress and President Reagan can put aside ideology or domestic political advantage and co-operate in a sensible budget reform, which itself is a matter of politics, not economics.

The only way out is for Germany and Japan to co-operate in an effective package of expansion, within the framework of a Group of Seven commitment to a reasonable fall in the dollar. But neither can be counted on to do so unless the US moves first. And a US move without the others moving is likely to make things worse as better. Of course, it all might turn out all right. The German and Japanese governments might surprise us. But it would be a very big surprise, for they have never done so before.

Wilfred Beckerman

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سكاي تايمز

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

THIRD BEST SOLUTION

Lord Young's decision to allow British Airways to merge with British Caledonian — "second-force" airline, British Caledonian — if it still wants to — is satisfactory, if scarcely ideal. It preserves jobs in BCal which, in the absence of a merger, were clearly at risk. It secures a commitment to continuing competition in those areas of the air transport industry in which British's writ can be made to run. And it strengthens BA's capability to compete with major foreign airlines world wide.

Other solutions, had they been available, would have been preferable. If a second-force British airline could ever have been made to fly, continuing independence for BCal would have been a very good thing. The airline has had more than its share of bad luck with the "golden" routes to Saudi Arabia and Nigeria turning to base metal because of the fall in the oil price almost as soon as it had got them. By the middle of this year, BCal urgently needed a financially stronger partner. The second force has not been killed off by the Government: it had already died.

If the future of BCal could somehow have been used as a lever to prise open the protectionism of European aviation authorities that, too, might have been a preferable solution. Few can feel comfortable at assenting to further concentration in an industry whose markets are still so highly regulated by Government agreements to carve up the route structure between national airlines. The sale of BCal to the Italians or the Scandinavians, in return for a free market in airline seats between Britain and other destinations in Europe, might have been a much better deal for the British airline customer than a strengthened BA. But such an outcome was not in the British Government's power to deliver.

The outcome which was on offer is an acceptable third best, provided BA implements all its undertakings fully. Where there is a relatively free market in airline seats on domestic routes in Britain it would be intolerable to hand over a still bigger share to BA, which is already the dominant force. BA has therefore agreed that all BCal's licences to operate domestic routes, including those to the Channel Islands, shall be surrendered within a month of any takeover. The Civil Aviation

Authority should take a hard line in assessing subsequent BA applications to fly any domestic routes which it does not already fly.

BA has also agreed to surrender licences to fly BCal routes from Gatwick to European destinations where BA is already a designated British carrier. BA will not, therefore, be able to freeze out the competition by hugging to itself both its own and BCal's licences on routes where more than one British carrier is permitted. It has also agreed to withdraw BCal's objections to various licences which the CAA proposes to grant to Air Europe and more generally not to object to licences for British competitors where routes are not subject to intergovernmental agreements. These are necessary safeguards to ensure that, so far as the British authorities are concerned, competition, where it exists, is not reduced.

Although the Monopolies and Mergers Commission has produced a commendably swift report by previous standards — the reference was made at the beginning of August — there may be some debate about the nature of the undertakings which BA has given. The commission says that in weighing up whether the merger would be against the public interest or not it has been influenced by the way the proposals have been developed by BA in the course of the inquiry. The commission has evidently indicated to BA some of its reservations which the airline has then tried to meet. This may make for faster decisions, but it has the side-effect of tying the hands of the secretary of state. If the MMC says that, given BA's undertakings, the merger would not be against the public interest, it is difficult for the Government to do other than approve it — without the sanction of any legal powers to enforce the conditions other than the general powers to refer anti-competitive practices for scrutiny.

Such sanctions may not be necessary in this case, but the history of mergers is littered with examples of bidders who promised all kinds of things before going on to do exactly as they pleased. It is up to the Government and the CAA to try to maximize competition in an industry in which, whatever the advertisements may tell you, the interests of the customer are by no means always paramount.

LONG INVESTMENT

This is an equally critical week for an historic transport project likely to have an even greater effect on Britain than the future of civil aviation companies. To build the Channel tunnel, £750 million of share capital needs to be raised to supplement and release loan finance. The British promoters of Eurotunnel are energetically marketing the £300 million British portion to City underwriters in time for the offer to the public next week.

It would be hard to conceive an investment prospect so unconnected with the sudden crash in world stock markets. Eurotunnel's perspective is as long as the stock market's is short. The tunnel is not due to open for more than five years and the hoped-for high returns would not reach their peak until well into the next century. So the project itself would scarcely be affected even if the world economy were plunged into a short-term recession.

Inevitably, however, the share issue has been caught up in the current crisis of confidence. City underwriters who have lost money on the Government's sale of BP shares are naturally cautious. In this case, underwriting guarantees for the sale are important. Without them, the investing public might in turn lose confidence. More than 100 big investors already have an interest in Eurotunnel from a small issue a year ago. Their number will surely be swelled now that the legal and commercial uncertainties of that time have been resolved.

On the fringe, the propaganda campaign against the tunnel organized by some of the rival Channel ferry operators and their allies has been stepped up in the hope of spoiling the share issue. Such narrow self-interest is not surprising. But it is unconvincing, especially as one of the leading propagandists formerly led a consortium which tried unsuccessfully to win the tunnel franchise. From the ferry operators' point of view, the tunnel will offer formidable

competition, since, once it is built, they could not hope to win any price war. Their vehemence is a guide to the tunnel's likely appeal to travellers and traders.

But the tunnel is far more than an alternative link with the Continent to speed families on their way to the sun. It is the essential pivot for a new transport system that will draw most of northern Europe much closer together. France has realized that it will enable a network based on its high-speed trains to link leading cities in France, Germany, Britain and the Low Countries. And the repeated lesson of history is that faster, easier communications foster economic growth. France is extending its TGV train routes to the north and east and Belgium is planning to build its section of high-speed railway to Brussels.

Such thinking has not penetrated far beyond the rail industry in Britain. Lord Young has rightly urged British business to plan as carefully for the removal of trade and customs barriers as its Continental rivals. Much the same message applies to the implications of the tunnel, not least for the State's own railway system, which seems unlikely to be able to offer the speed of travel available at the other end of the tunnel. Nor is there any early prospect of a privately-financed alternative.

The British are still insular enough to forget that the French are equal partners in Eurotunnel and are even more determined to see it built. There will be no panic across the Channel. In London, too, Eurotunnel has wisely spread its net wide for such a relatively small share issue. The enthusiasm of legions of small investors who wish to take advantage of the travel concessions available for those who apply at issue seems immune from the irrational daily changes of mood in the City. It would be appropriate for those who intend to use the tunnel to help to build it.

THE GRAFFITI SCOURGE

The death of a schoolboy while he was trying to spray graffiti on a moving train is the first tragedy produced by something which has long disfigured our society — though never in so terrible a form. Widespread graffiti on classroom floors and walls, was part of the anarchy in Aylestone comprehensive school in Brent, North-West London, according to HM Inspectors during a recent survey. The degree of acceptance now accorded by Western society to this most common form of vandalism is disturbing.

Vandalism of all kinds is unpleasant and often distressing. The violent treatment of public telephones, park benches and empty or unattended buildings, has for too long been a distasteful feature of urban life. But while those responsible have sometimes been dealt with too lightly, they have at least been dealt with in no doubt as to the wrongness of their action.

What distinguishes graffiti is the degree to which it has been elevated to the level of a "sub-culture". This started in America, most famously in New York — whose subway trains were at one time turned into moving platforms of daubed visual hysteria. In this country the depths were plumbed two years ago when Camden Borough Council paid for a graffiti "artist" to travel from the Bronx to North London, to teach young people there how to use a spray-can.

The development of the spray-can has made graffiti so commonplace and so enduring. The practice of drawing on walls has prehistoric origins (when it really was an art form) while the names chiselled on the cells in the Tower of London have acquired a tourist value un-

dreamed of by the prisoners who did them. Few boys have not carved their initials on trees in Britain's woodlands. But at worst the habit had previously been controllable.

But the spray can and, to some extent, wax crayon have confronted authority with a costly and time-consuming problem. London Regional Transport, faced with a £260,000 annual bill for removing graffiti from the underground alone, appealed recently for magistrates to deal less leniently with those who were caught.

For the incorrigible Camden Council to distinguish between offensive and "inoffensive" scrawls, when deciding on which to remove, is to miss the point entirely. All graffiti is a form of pollution.

There are fortunately some signs that the attitude of authorities is now stiffening. Richmond-upon-Thames Council has for instance launched a campaign to clean up its borough — which is visited by thousands of tourists every year — and to educate schoolchildren on the problem. Richmond has an easier task than most because its problem is a leafy, middle-class suburb, is by no means acute. But all authorities have to start somewhere and the longer that graffiti is left unattended, the more it is taken for granted. If rubbish is left to accumulate in one spot, it quickly grows into a tip. Similarly, if graffiti is allowed to remain too long on a wall, that wall quickly becomes a kind of urban blackboard.

Europe's Year of the Environment begins in March. All countries should strive to control (if not eliminate) this ugly habit. We do not need to live beside the second-rate wit and fifth-rate "art" it generates.

Home thoughts on Ulster outrage

From the Reverend D. C. Johnston
Sir, Article 11 of the Anglo-Irish Agreement, 1985, states:

At the end of three years from signature of this Agreement, or earlier if requested by either Government, the working of the conference shall be reviewed by the two Governments to see whether any changes in the scope and nature of its activities are desirable (my italics).

The Hillsborough Agreement, under article 2, also entitles the Dublin government to a direct say in the "security" and "legal" matters of Ulster — which is not reciprocal.

Following the Enniskillen massacre, I suggest article 11 of the above Agreement should be activated forthwith, not least following the bizarre circumstances surrounding the escapes of Dessie O'Hare, Ireland's most wanted terrorist.

Yours faithfully,
D. C. JOHNSTON,
90 Lawn Avenue,
Great Yarmouth, Norfolk.
November 9.

From Mr John M. Gorman
Sir, Having read your leader, "A tough test for Hillsborough" (November 2), I would like to seriously question the assertion that terrorism has been endemic in Northern Ireland for more than a century.

Having lived in the province for over 50 years, I can assure your leader writer that this is quite untrue. Violence was not "habitually prevalent" (OED) and was a peaceful part of the United Kingdom, just as quiet and law-

abiding as, for example, Sussex, where I have also lived.

For The Times to shrug its shoulders and say that terrorism is endemic is to try to escape British responsibility for the state we now find ourselves in. After today's events at Enniskillen it is difficult to write dispassionately, but it must be realised that Ulster people question the actions of the Government at Westminster and their inability to protect the lives of UK citizens here.

The cynicism of British people in Ulster continue to feel betrayed by the Anglo-Irish Agreement. It owed much to US influence, not a little to British wishful thinking, and has given great satisfaction to Irish politicians who have interpreted it in any way they wish. For you to say that the constitutional position of the Unionists is not threatened may be your genuine opinion, but Unionists can see no reason to agree with this.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN M. GORMAN,
73 Balmoral Avenue, Belfast.
November 8.

From Mr J. Swann
Sir, We know beyond doubt that there was a bomb in St Michael's Reading Rooms, Enniskillen, 20 yards from the town's war memorial.

So how can the RUC commander, Sir John Hermon, be satisfied that the decision not to search it was entirely proper (page 1 today — late editions)?

Yours sincerely,
J. SWANN,
2 Greenroth Gardens, NW6.
November 9.

Cenotaph site

From Miss Mary Lutyens
Sir, Sarah Jane Checkland (Spectrum, November 6) states that "it was only in response to public demand" that the father, Edwin Lutyens, followed the temporary wooden Cenotaph with a full-scale monument in stone. On July 31, 1919, you recorded that

the Cabinet was largely influenced in their decision to whitewash the site by a moving letter from Sir Edwin Lutyens which Sir Alfred Mond read to the assembled ministers.

Customs controls

From Mr Ben Patterson, MEP for Kent West (European Democrat (Conservative))

Sir, The attitude of the Civil Service unions to on-board customs controls during Channel tunnel train journeys, reported today (November 10), is astonishing. Apparently they prefer "the same red and green customs controls operated by airlines and ferry companies".

The tunnel opens in 1993. At the end of the previous year, however, customs controls of any kind between the UK and France are due to end altogether. A campaign to publicise this development is already under way in

France and Lord Young will shortly be launching one in Britain to prepare industry and commerce for the "barrier-free Europe" after 1992.

How is it, then, that customs officers are still talking as if nothing will have changed? Come to that, why is there an amendment to the Channel Tunnel Act to introduce on-board customs controls?

It seems that Lord Young will have a lot to do — some of it very near home.

Yours faithfully,
BEN PATTERSON,
Elm Hill House,
Hawthurst, Kent.
November 10.

Marine safety

From Professor R. O. Goss
Sir, We must welcome the reforms of marine safety announced last week (report, October 29). The new Bill will provide for a due separation between those who regulate safety at sea and those who investigate casualties; and there will be appropriate penalties for those guilty of sending unsafe ships to sea or operating them unsafely.

This leaves aside, however, the logical basis of the regulations. To say that safety must be paramount is absurd for, if it were, then the best way to achieve it would be to have no ships at all. To say we oppose all standard ships is to dodge the issue, for it fails to provide a basis of judgement.

Reasonable regulations should surely be based upon balancing the increases in safety likely to stem from more strict regulation against the heavier costs they will

impose, initially upon ship operators and ultimately upon the users of sea transport. The technique for doing this, cost-benefit analysis (Coba), is widely used outside shipping; indeed, our Department of Transport is internationally admired for its Coba system for road safety.

The Rochdale committee, reporting in 1970, recommended the use of cost-benefit analysis for ship safety. Yet, in the 17 years since then, scarcely anything has been done. The main reason for this has been the failure of the department to allocate sufficient resources to this work.

Sir, it is not too late. The University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology, Department of Maritime Studies, Aberconway Building, Colum Drive, Cardiff, South Glamorgan. November 2.

Sarawak forests

From Mr and Mrs Paul Woodfield
Sir, It is heartening indeed to read at last, in a desperate situation, of the highlighting of the tragedy of the rape of Sarawak's forests (letter, November 4). This wholesale pillage of the country's future invaluable resources for short-term and often private and alien gain should be set down beside the better publicised destruction of the Amazonian forests and is tragically also set far to become a source of everlasting shame, in this case for the Malaysian Government.

Proper cropping of the forests is not foreign to the Dyak traditions and this and the organised processing of the timber in that country could substantially augment the national income as well as meet the conservation case. What one sees instead is criminal greed lashing out at the few responsible voices.

Motorway madness

From his Honour Judge Christopher Hordern, QC
Sir, With reference to the M61 disaster (report, October 20), it is not helpful for motorists to put on their flashing lights as they slow to a stop at a motorway jam. For a few vital seconds this gives following traffic a clearer, and much more noticeable, warning than brake lights give. As soon as traffic behind has joined the jam the flashing lights can be turned off.

Perhaps there may be something against this, but if not, should it not be encouraged to become standard practice?

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER HORDERN,
43 Smith Street, SW3.
November 5.

What Anthony Brooke was too tactful to mention is that this ruthless exploitation, if not corruption, largely dates from the "Malayanisation" of the Administration, in practice a form of colonisation more exploitative than can be seen with most 19th-century colonial powers and certainly light years away from the curiously benign government Mr Brooke's family practised in Sarawak. During our three years in Sarawak we saw with alarm the outmoded attitudes, some home-grown but the worst emanating from Kuala Lumpur, towards the environment and the native peoples and also, be it said, to the memory and standards of the rajahs.

We strongly support the former Raja Muda in his call for proper treatment of Harrison Ngau and his colleagues and a return to a responsible treatment of what was one of the most rich and beautiful environments on earth.

Yours etc,
PAUL WOODFIELD,
CHARMIAN WOODFIELD,
Woodfield Architectural and Archaeological Services,
107 High Street, Stony Stratford,
Milton Keynes, Buckinghamshire.
November 4.

A bad blow

From Mr Edmund Esdaile
Sir, Cannot Oak Apple Day (May 29) next year be appointed a national flag day for collecting money to replace trees lost in the devastating storm and likewise, if need be, the year after? I am sure that his late Majesty King Charles II would have approved.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
EDMUND ESDAILE,
53 Surrenden Road,
Brighton, East Sussex.
November 8.

Safeguards under Copyright Bill

From Mr John Preston
Sir, When the Government announced the first revision of the Copyright Act for 30 years a general optimism pervaded those industries for whom copyright protection forms the basis of the value in their rights. Unfortunately such optimism was misplaced. When the second reading of the Copyright Bill comes before the Lords on Thursday it will contain no new provisions in respect of home taping.

The cynicism of the Government in leaving the Bill unchanged in respect of tape copying by dropping the levy which was mooted in the White Paper of April, 1986, is quite extraordinary. There is a clear understanding that the 1956 Act is unenforceable in

the area of private copying of copyright music. But the Government contempt for the law suggests there should be no redress whatsoever for this state of affairs.

If the music industry was not trying to address itself to the opportunities of technological developments in hi-fi, such cynicism might be acceptable. But this successful industry (about 25 per cent of all musical copyrights in the world are British) recognises that new technology demands a flexible approach.

Intellectual copyright protection is never going to be a populist issue. On the contrary a short-sighted vision would be that home taping is a legitimate activity. The plain fact is that the theft of copyright which it entails reduces the ability to invest in new talent and compete in world markets. Moreover the acceptance of the abuse of home taping implicit in the Bill also apparently "legitimises" the rental of copyright material. A similar attitude reduced the Japanese industry by one third in 1983.

The Government dislikes words like "protection" as in some way smacking of restrictive practices. Effective copyright protection is the crucial difference between a cultural life which can carry its way in the world and a free-for-all which will ultimately be to the detriment not only of artists but also, ironically, the consumer.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN PRESTON,
Managing Director,
RCA Records,
RCA/Ariola Limited,
1 Bedford Avenue, WC1.
November 10.

ON THIS DAY

NOVEMBER 12 1912

The Commission on Divorce, which had sat for three years under Lord Gorell, reached unanimity on several points, notably on the need for equality of the sexes in seeking grounds for divorce, although it was 1925 before that clause finally became law. The minority opinion in respect of what those grounds should be was held by the Archbishop of York (Cosmo Gordon Lang), Sir William Anson and Sir Lewis Dibdin.

Divorce.

We publish this morning full summaries of the Majority and Minority Reports of the Divorce Commission, together with copious extracts from them. The majority advise that divorce and remarriage shall be made lawful upon five new grounds in addition to the present ground of adultery. The minority recommend that valid marriages shall continue to be indissoluble except for adultery. We desire to affirm at once in the clearest and most comprehensive terms our approval of the views of the majority, and our dissent from those of the minority, upon this vital issue.

There is no difference between the Commissioners as to the end which must be kept in view by legislation that touches every home in the kingdom. It must aim at the common good of the whole community, and not at the particular good of any creed or class. This common good, by the general consent and experience of all European peoples, is best promoted by the lifelong union of one husband to one wife. That is the one sure basis on which the family, society, and the State can be reared. It is the ideal at which all the nations of the West have constantly aimed. It is impossible to disregard the social and religious conditions of today. That is common ground with the Commissioners. But while the majority conceive that the legalization of divorce on the grounds set out in their report would tend to preserve the ideal, the minority are convinced that it would inevitably weaken the moral habit which is the chief safeguard of marriage. That is the real controversy between them. The case which the minority make upon it seems to us irresistible. Each side has necessarily sought for some principle on which the kind of divorce they admit may be justified. The majority appear to find it in "the de facto determination of married life." But this, the minority conclusively show, is a principle which leads straight to divorce by mutual consent or even at the will of either married partner. There is no half-way house between marriage indissoluble except for adultery and marriage dissoluble at pleasure. The majority take their stand on this proposition and support it by evidence and by reasoning which we cannot describe in detail now, but which are of extraordinary weight and cogency. The common sense of mankind has always looked upon adultery as an infraction of the conjugal relation incomparably more grave than any other. The tradition is firmly rooted in the beliefs and in the sentiments of the people, so that millions of men and women who look with horror on divorce for other causes admit that it is permissible for this one reason. Can it be for the common good to educate them into the thought that marriage is dissoluble for a number of other causes...

Industrial let-down

From Mr David Head
Sir, On October 4, 1986, The Times reported a speech by Kenneth Baker in which he encouraged companies to strengthen links with schools. He was quoted as having said:

I want to see more employers becoming involved with schools, finding out what goes on in the classroom and discovering how they can help.

The report persuaded me to seek some form of local industrial support for "my" school and I gave myself a year in which to achieve this. Sadly, I have to record that my search has been fruitless.

Probably the most serious obstacle I have encountered has been the fact that I represent a primary school. For employers I have approached are not able to see the point of developing links with an establishment educating five to 11 year-olds.

Is Mr Baker wise, I wonder, to look upon employers as a means of supporting schools when they are evidently disinclined to demonstrate interest in pupils who are too young to be regarded as immediately assimilable fodder for industry?

Yours faithfully,
DAVID HEAD
(Parent Governor,
Christ Church School),
30 Fitzmaurice Close,
Southway Park,
Bradford on Avon, Wiltshire.
October 31.

Error of judgement

From Dr J. M. Longmore
Sir, Following Mr John Jaques's letter (November 5) I am ashamed to report that the medical world perpetrates even more bizarre misprints than are found in the world of architecture.

A colleague arranged to X-ray an old lady's liver, which had been troubling her for some time. When the report eventually came back it read: "This patient has a calcified liver."

Yours faithfully,
J. M. LONGMORE,
22 Ferring Street,
Ferring, West Sussex.
November 5.

THE ARTS

Chamber of horror

A harrowing documentary about Mississippi's Death Row, *14 Days in May* (BBC1) had all the ingredients of an overstated polemical drama. The protagonist Edward Johnson was not simply a black man sentenced to death for murdering a white policeman: he was believed by most of his gaolers (and surely, ultimately, by most of the programme's audience) to be innocent. He was also pleasant, clear-headed and un-annoyingly courteous to the last. The closing title stating that a crucial alibi had been found after his execution would have fallen like a lead balloon in any work of fiction.

Paul Hamman's admirably sober and comprehensive account of this last fortnight in a man's life was predictably strong on the measured ghastliness of the process. A rabbit brought in to test the gas-chamber floundered pitifully in its cage. On a television in his cell the condemned man

TELEVISION

watched citizens being interviewed about his case. As they made their last goodbyes, his family actually patted the chief warden: he, interestingly enough, does not believe the death penalty to be a deterrent.

This was an indictment of both racial injustice (even the rabbit was black) and capital punishment *per se*. Johnson took 12 minutes to die, but had been awaiting the event for seven years.

In the suspiciously bright tones of a party-political, *Design Matters* (Channel 4) reported on the renaissance of Glasgow — the 1990 European Culture Capital — where a devotion of bureaucratic power has enabled tenants' cooperatives to design their own surroundings. Even grim Easterhouse now boasts its element rethinking sprouting the clichés of the New Venetian. This is no doubt all very encouraging, but one would have preferred at least a modicum of comment on the visible results.

Martin Cropper

Can Beatty and Hoffman outdo Crosby and Hope on the road? David Robinson has his doubts

Clowns without a cause

CINEMA

Ishtar (PG)

Odeon Leicester Square

Square Dance (15)

Cannons Haymarket, Fulham

Slamdance (15)

Screen on the Green, Cannon Oxford Street

Let's Hope It's a Girl (15)

Renoir

Ishtar is now held up to Hollywood as an awful warning of the danger of megastars and their economic demands. A film whose costs grew to an alleged \$40 million now looks unlikely to recoup enough even to cover the salaries of its stars, Warren Beatty (who also produced the film) and Dustin Hoffman.

There is not much to show for the money. With more modest actors, indeed, the same film might have been made in Europe at a tenth of the cost. At that unpretentious level, it would have been dismissed as an inept knockabout comedy that needed more work on the script.

Written and directed by Elaine May, the story has Beatty and Hoffman as no-talent writers-singers, whose harassed agent (Jack Weston) gets them a booking in the civil war-torn North African state of Ishtar. Caught between revolutionaries (Isabelle Adjani) and the CIA, their adventures embroil them with gun-crazy terrorists from every faction, not to mention a blind camel.

The fun is at best mild and at worst silly. As on-the-road comedians, these 50-year-old actors are hardly Hope and Crosby; and unwisely they ignore the axiom that to pretend to be untalented in a skill like singing, actually requires a great deal of talent.

Square Dance is an odd little regional genre piece, all too appar-



Last straw: a blind camel with Warren Beatty as Lyle Rogers, a singer-writer — but both lose their sense of direction in the \$40 million Ishtar

ently adapted (by its author, Alan Hines) from a novel. Winona Ryder plays a Bible-bred 13-year-old who abandons crusty granddaddy's farm to live with her feckless mother (Jane Alexander) in Fort Worth. She falls chastely in love with a picturesque retarded youth (played by the Hollywood Adonis Rob Lowe) and experiences heartache, disillusion and first menstruation before returning to granddaddy and her ordained place in life. It is carefully crafted by Daniel Fierle, and well played and written; but less than believable.

Ominously described in the publicity as "a contemporary new wave film noir", *Slamdance* is a showy thriller, aimed at an audience with a short attention span and accustomed to the non-stop stimulation

of pop videos. The shaky plot — a cartoonist is set up as scapegoat for a murder, in order to hush up sex scandals in high society — is camouflaged by modish shooting and fancy cutting.

Tom Hulce has charm and a sort of disconnected credibility; but the surrounding characters behave with the inconsequentiality which in this kind of picture is passed off as "off-beat". The director was Wayne Wang, who made the appealing *Chan Is Missing* and *Dim Sum* before being caught up in fashion.

Directed by the veteran Mario Monicelli, *Let's Hope It's a Girl*, with its large cast and labyrinthine action, has the air of boiled-down soap opera (though apparently it was conceived as a feature film). An extended Italian family is dispersed

when the matriarch (Liv Ullmann) decides to sell the country house where they all live together. One by one however the womenfolk drift back, having shed their men, apart from a senile uncle (Bernard Blier) who takes up knitting. It is a rambling, amiable and fairly directionless entertainment.

● The Soviets continue to make the running at international film events. At Valladolid, Spain's prestige festival, a new Soviet picture by a first-time director (it was in fact his graduation film from the Film Institute) took the grand prize against exceptionally stiff competition. Yuri Kara's *Tomorrow There Was a War* is based on the play by Boris Vasiliev, which has just been seen in London at the Lyttelton. It is set in a school in

1940, on the eve of the war and at the height of political oppressions. The children are slowly and painfully becoming aware of the reality of the nocturnal knock at the door. A romantic young girl reads a poem by Yezensin at a party, and this innocent act sparks a drama of arrest and suicide.

The subject is no longer novel: Soviet audiences have already seen Tengiz Abuladze's *Repentance*. (showing at the London Film Festival on closing night, November 29). What makes Kara's film significant is that while *Repentance* and other films of glasnost have generally appealed to more intellectual audiences, *Tomorrow There Was a War* uses a personal drama and all the force of Russian sentiment to address a larger, popular public.

Lost in the mist
Capricorn
Purcell Room

Around 20 years ago, when the music of the current leading Soviet composers first began to be heard in the West, Alfred Shnitke's line of Shostakovich-Schoenberg renaissance seemed a lot less exciting than Edison Denisov's striking back to the most vitally Russian springs in Stravinsky. Now the picture looks very different. Shnitke's self-questioning has taken him through ever deeper levels of irony, whereas Denisov's creative energy seems to have ebbed in every respect except productivity.

Last night's Capricorn introduced his seven-month-old clarinet quintet, depressingly a nonentity in three movements: quickly rippling, slow and puzzlingly brief. The programme note's promised "nebulous layers of chromaticism and rhythmic ambi-

CONCERT

guities" turned out to be only a pervading grey haze.

By contrast, Shnitke's 1976 piano quintet is squelchy with meaning in every phrase, right from the initial, thoroughly downbeat, piano cadence, which offers no prospect but repetition, and is indeed baldly repeated throughout the work.

Along with a charming if garrulous item of Shostakovich juvenilia, the First Piano Trio, Capricorn's programme also included two pieces by Arvo Pärt, both inversions written for Gidon Kremer: *Frater and Spiegel im Spiegel*. The extreme simplicity of these musical mantras is a test of evenness and purity of tone; they should probably be heard in less confined acoustics.

Still, the violinist Elizabeth Layton and pianist Catherine Edwards sustained an atmosphere of concentration and cool intensity. Also most impressive was the performance of Elena Firsova's *Spring Sonata* given by the flautist Ileana Răducanu and Miss Edwards.

Paul Griffiths

Noh? No, never

Lady Aoi
Gate Theatre

Almost from its beginning *Noh* Theatre was being turned into stone and around 1600 it finally petrified. Texts, staging, choreography and performance became a living fossil.

The two short plays valiantly presented at the Gate are versions by Yukio Mishima, written some 20 years before his extravagant call for obedience to the Emperor ended with his suicide. His treatment of the archaic texts shows no comparable reverence for tradition. *Lady Aoi* is transposed to a room in a hospital for the sexually distressed where the dream-spirit of her husband's rejected mistress torments her in the night. The mad geisha in *Hanjo* waits for her faithless lover at a railway station.

In Robert J. Carson's staging of the first play, a white side-corridor faintly relates to the walkway of *Noh*, but this is a rare reminder of the original. Mishima's text excises the singing, the dance and of course the high-pitched voices; even more significant, he perverts the endings to present a directly contrary message. Aoi's tormentress triumphs; the geisha ends up with a lesbian artist.

The designs by George Songides, black and white and ruddy gold, are pleasing; and Siobhan Wills gives two neatly contrasted studies of seduction but the plays offer nothing that is *noh*, old or new. Instead, they open a window into Mishima's own character which, on this evidence, was that of an oriental Cocteau where women are either demons or demoted.

Jeremy Kingston



Linn crowd: John Carlisle (Lovel), Fiona Shaw (Lady Framel)

Coincidence run wild

THEATRE

The New Inn
Swan Theatre

Having relaunched Ben Jonson's greatest youthful hit in the 1986 Swan season, John Caird follows it up with the biggest flop of his last years. *The New Inn* was withdrawn after a single performance in 1629, since when (according to Simon Trussler's illuminating programme commentary) there is no definite record of any professional revival.

The play marked Jonson's return to the public theatre after his luck had run out as a writer of court masques. Whether or not his heart was in it, the play shows him trying out courtly techniques in the open market place.

Set on licensed premises in Barmet (the first staging post up the Great North Road), the piece opens with all the promise of a boisterously well-

plotted Plautine comedy. The melancholy Lovel has taken refuge there, sworn to conceal his love for the frolicsome Lady Framul so as to leave the field clear for his ward, Beaufort.

The place is teeming with frisky menials and gentlemen who turn roasters "10 miles out of town"; and when Lady F arrives with a retinue of admirers you expect the plot to engage in top gear. Instead, the company set up a court of love with the lady's chambermaid as queen, and action comes to a stop for Lovel to address the party on the themes of love and valour; whereupon Eros descends with a vengeance in an avalanche of couplings, assisted by a finale that sets a record in farcical coincidence.

Maybe Jonson was satirizing the genre. Maybe he introduced it in obedience to Caroline taste. Whatever the explanation, the play is no masterpiece of organized incident. For lovers of Jonson, though, it is a work of continu-

ous fascination with passages of comic vitality equal to anything in *The Alchemist*.

The arbiter of the action is the host of the inn, Goodstock, a displaced gentleman with insistent echoes of Prospero, who treats his establishment as a theatre where clients play to him as a stage-manager/spectator.

The theme of acting runs throughout the piece: from Pru's disguise as the queen to the treble disguise of Goodstock's child — dressed as a girl over boy's clothes, and finally revealed as a girl after all. Whatever the absurdity of the ending, it has the supremely theatrical effect of stripping off all the disguises and misunderstandings.

Mr Caird has directed it as an energy show with a still

philosophic centre. The stage swarms with above and below-stairs life (making much use of the trap), erupting into ludicrous duels and wild pursuits with the slenderest motivation or none at all. Some of the small performances are merely strenuous.

Others, like Sean Pertwee's punk balletic drawer, or Griffith Jones's Chamberlain — emptying a chamber pot over the stage with stately dignity — are considered down to the last detail. Under the benign scrutiny of Joseph O'Connor's Host, John Carlisle and Fiona Shaw conduct the central relationship as a gradually converging dialogue between elegiac melancholy and unattached gaiety. The inn name — the Light of Heart — finally applies to them both.

Irving Wardle

Body anguish

DANCE

My Body, Your Body
The Place

For the second time in a month we have a 90-minute dance theatre work at The Place which tells us, if not all, then a great deal about women and how they see themselves. The remarkable thing is that Lloyd Newson's *My Body, Your Body* for DV8 Physical Theatre, although conceived and directed by a man, seems a lot clearer, deeper and more true than Emilyn Claid's *Grace and Glitter* for Extempore Dance Theatre.

The eight women of Newson's cast have already been waiting and fidgeting in a

pool of light as we enter the theatre, but once the show starts they carry on like that for another eight whole minutes before anything else happens. Perhaps we men in the audience need that tedium (it feels like an age) to understand how much waiting women do.

Eight men eventually arrive and all the kinds of humiliation, devotion, cruelty and tenderness people can inflict on each other are enacted. Newson is good at using clothes to supplement movement; the passage when the women discover the pain and pleasure of stiletto heels is especially vivid.

Unfair as it seems to single out one person, much depends on Ann Dewey's performance as the woman who develops her pathetic feelings of inadequacy, with the aid of a heartless lover, into a full-scale breakdown.

Even after the women have turned the tables on the men at the end, their kindness brings a downbeat, although cautiously optimistic, ending. That's life, I suppose.

John Percival

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BOOKS

Kenneth Baker reviews the reporters, Woodrow Wyatt carves up a political commentator

Inky angels in dirty macs

Kenneth Baker

THE FABER BOOK OF REPORTAGE
Edited by John Carey
Faber, £14.95

His excellent book of eye-witness accounts ranges from Thucydides reporting on the plague at Athens in 420 BC to James Fenton wandering through the Marcoses' boudoir after the coup d'état in Manila. These are all authentic reports and they have the advantage and vividness of immediate record. For the most part they are about death, disaster, and suffering. I am afraid this only goes to show that bad news is good copy, and that good news usually makes the third page. The national disaster, a public execution, man's inhumanity to man are riveting, and well covered in these extracts. The steady enjoyment of a good life, the reflective value of patient scholarship, the quiet charm of observing ordinary events, are the stuff of diaries, not of front pages.

There are some macabre episodes. After a raid on Chelsea in 1940 a young ARP Warden had to go to a mortuary to try to identify the remains. "But it was a very difficult task, there were so many pieces missing." As one of the mortuary attendants said, "Proper jigsaw puzzle isn't it Miss?"

There are, however, some lighter moments. One which I particularly liked was when Lieutenant Ellis reported Nelson's famous message to the Fleet — that every man was expected to do his duty — to his own ship, HMS Ajax, some of the sailors muttered, "Do our duty, of course we'll do our duty, I've always done mine, haven't I?"

So this book is vigorous and vivid; and it is an assertion of the importance and power of the written word. The written word used for a particular purpose — namely to describe an event that the writer has seen. It carries the proud boast of the reporter down the ages — "I was there". This is not creative writing; it is not particularly judgemental or analytical; it is descriptive. It is an art form that was more practised in the past than in the present.

Today the television cameras provide the instant news within hours of it happening. It took days for Russell's reports of the Crimean War to reach the breakfast tables of Sidney Herbert and Florence Nightingale. Their only means of knowing what was happening was the written word. It had to be good.

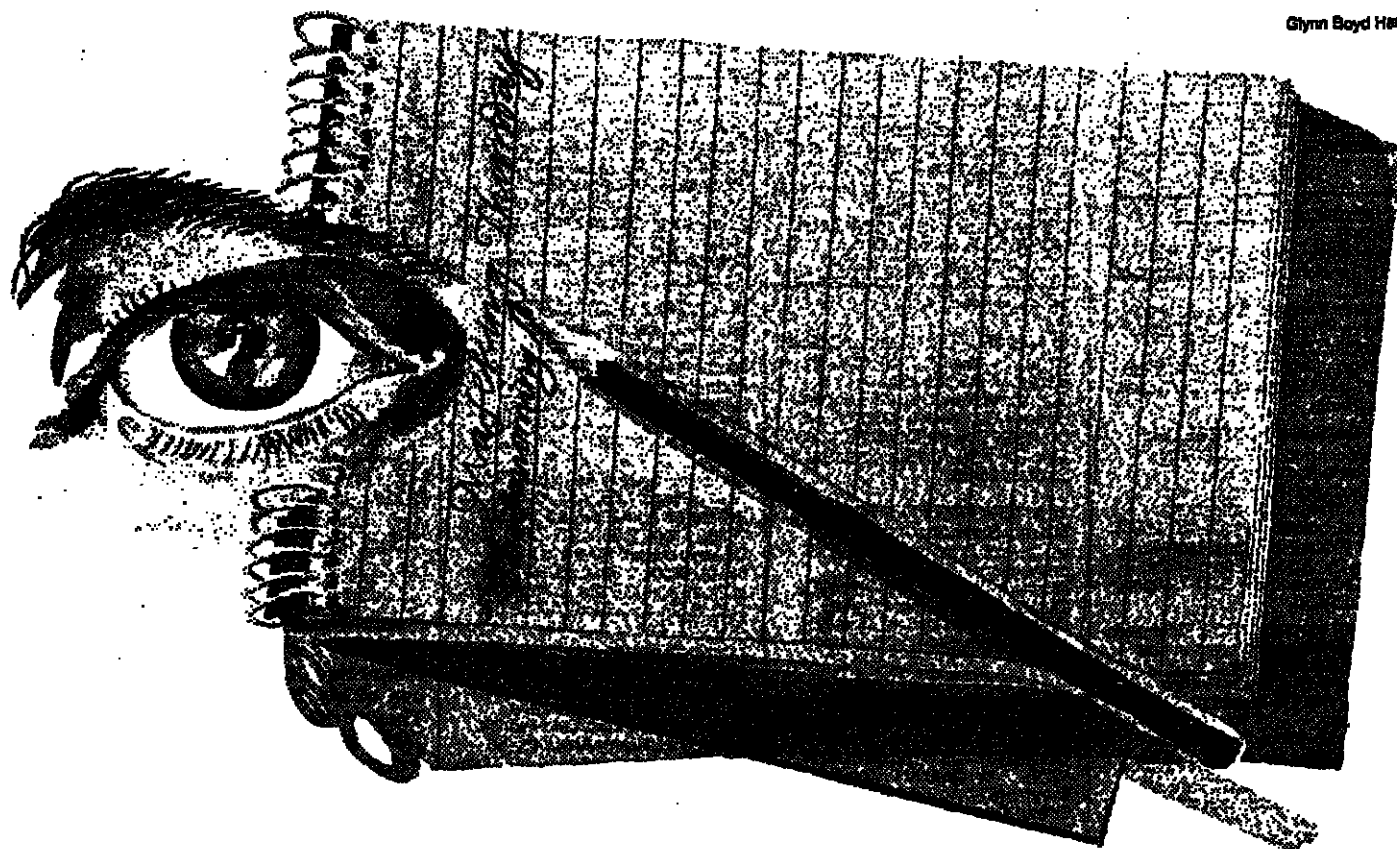
What so often fires through as a brilliant ray of light is a tiny detail. The small point that implants the image in the eye for eternity — like the little lap dog of Mary Queen of Scots which would not leave her skirts as her head was struck off; the way in which a Jewish father tried to distract his sons' attention by pointing to the sky before they were shot by the Nazis; the archers at Agincourt told by Henry V that the French would cut three fingers off their hands "standing bareheaded and barefooted with their stockings rolled up"; the guests of Attila the Hun fed off gold and silver, while their host ate his meat off a wooden

platter — an awful warning against conspicuous consumption.

Professor Carey has included some passages from great writers — T.E. Lawrence describing a fight with the Turks in 1918, and Charles Dickens, in one of the best descriptive passages in the book, telling of a public execution in Rome in 1845. One of the most impressive pieces of personal description is the record by Fanny Burney, the novelist and diarist, of a mastectomy that was carried out upon her without anaesthetic. The operation lasted 20 minutes, and she felt the terrible cutting — "cutting against the grain if I may say so." The doctors crowded round, and not being satisfied insisted that more had to be snipped and scraped away. It is a superb piece of writing of a horrifying experience.

Such writing is much more than simple description — few descriptions are simple. In extolling the virtue of descriptive writing, Professor Carey is just a little unfair on imaginative writing. For example, the description of Moscow burning in 1912 which he includes is a pretty pedestrian piece, and doesn't compare with Tolstoy's re-creation when you can see Moscow burning through Pierre's eyes.

Is the art of descriptive writing waning? As far as the professional reporter is concerned I fear the answer is yes. The post-war extracts, while they are well written, all describe events that we have seen on television. The TV reporting on Vietnam is what stays in the memory: it is colourful, it is



Glynis Boyd Harris

Missing the point

Woodrow Wyatt

MRS THATCHER'S REVOLUTION
The Ending of the Socialist Era
By Peter Jenkins
Cape, £12.95

The blurb credits Peter Jenkins with a reputation "as the most authoritative, thoughtful and best-informed commentator on the contemporary political scene". Despite the build-up, the book is a boring account of well-known recent events with jejune journalism, as in the description of Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary of the Cabinet, whose rise was, of course, "effortless", and who "arrived at the top quite untroubled by such high-flying, not a hair out of place on his brilliant head, not a cell out of place in his brilliant mandarin's mind". If you like that kind of writing there is plenty here, but it illuminates nothing. The main impression is that Mr Jenkins has many notes of matters he might have included in his columns, but could not through lack of space, and has decided to turn them into a book, augmented by numerous cross-references and a long bibliography to make the work seem scholarly.

One of the most significant aspects of Mrs Thatcher's revolution gets scant attention. It is the transformation of the Tory Party. Its natural leaders were once gentlemen, well-connected politically and socially, and, as the Liberal Party disappeared, strengthened by gentlemen of Whiggish paternalist tendencies. Such people believed that those like themselves sitting comfortably at the top had a duty to look after those at the bottom, as officers took care of their troops, and landed

proprietors of their tenants. As their personal fortunes dwindled they saw the state as the alternative provider of this benevolence. So the welfare state was accepted and the Conservative Party became almost an alternative Labour Party, but with the "right" people running it.

Mrs Thatcher instinctively saw that this meant terminal decline for the country, which was becoming stifled and bereft of independent initiative by cramping Socialism which ever party was in power. So where are the gentlemen now? Hardly any are in the Cabinet, and those who have been converted to her belief that self help is better than state help. The old Tory leaders tried to identify with ordinary people, but they were too distant from them accurately to understand their aspirations. Mrs Thatcher is one of them and understands them perfectly, thus making the Tory Party a One Nation party in a sense it never was before.

If the book has any value it is in providing a more or less chronological description of the events it covers.

England's Iron Lady Mark I

Jonathan Clark

ELIZABETH I
By Jasper Ridley
Constable, £15

The long-term result was disastrous: not only was there no heir; there was no political tradition to bequeath to posterity. But her achievement was irreversible.



planted Elizabeth's regime in the hearts of her subjects. Unprovoked Latin aggression was resoundingly rebuffed (in fact, good luck outweighed repeated military blundering, but the public never discovered the truth, and the admirals basked in their share of the glory).

Rebellion was a constant

threat in Elizabeth's realms. Scotland, united to England by an unsatisfactory constitutional device, was won only by acts of realpolitik. Ireland had to be subdued by force, a messy and incomplete business in which no political reputations were made and several lost. Above all, the queen was vexed with headstrong courtiers, always liable to storm out in a huff if their egos inflated to bursting point. Elizabeth's antipathy and femininity made her relations with her ministers profoundly ambiguous and often flawed. The long-term result was disastrous: not only was there no heir; there was no political tradition to bequeath to posterity.

Nevertheless, her achievement was irreversible. Most public servants were loyal, and Elizabeth was blessed with a lucky Lord Treasurer. Despite the turbulent courtiers, public administration was a success. The economy, too, made important gains: despite a slump in the 1590s, many economic indicators turned decisively upward in Elizabeth's reign. Popular capitalism began to draw more and more Englishmen into commercial ventures. Many schools and hospitals were endowed by private fund-

ing. London boomed, and was set on the path to becoming the commercial centre of Europe. Many of the achievements have been too easily credited to Elizabeth herself. But while every other sort of history warns against exaggerating the role of the individual, biography reminds us not to underestimate the heroine. It may be that Elizabeth's trump card was that there was no alternative; but that did not diminish her task. Jasper Ridley's fluent biography adds to the dominating national leader the religious principles, the moral purposes, which made her a politician of conviction, not expediency. The combination ranks Elizabeth as the most important Englishwoman until our own, no less important ruler. Perhaps Jasper Ridley will now turn his pen to celebrate the age of Gloriana the Second?

With Elizabeth I, Catholic England hit the buffers. Henry VIII broke the mould, but his prejudices were profoundly Catholic: the old collectivist, corporate values always threatened to reassert themselves. It was Elizabeth's achievement to roll back the boundaries of the Counter-Reformation state.

In England, the power of the great Church corporations was decisively beaten: rationalization was removed from the agenda for centuries, and privatization (in matters of religion) became a reality. Because of this irreversible shift of power in favour of working people and their families, Elizabeth became a popular hero. Many monarchs are faintly praised for drifting with the tide of events; wild adulteration and genuine popularity at all levels of society are reserved for those few absolute

rulers who reverse the tide. Not all her subjects were equally impressed. The university-based intelligentsia was particularly unhappy. So were the functionaries who had found cosy niches in the old corporations. Many intelligent men still basked after the old collectivist certainties. Some became recusants, harbouring subversion and nursing an undying, unreconstructed resentment from the back benches of English society. Some scholars became émigrés, finding more congenial pastures in centres of learning abroad, using them as springboards for destabilization at home. One of the major achievements of Elizabeth's regime was that it re-educated the intelligentsia in its own image.

England clearly saw itself as the flagship of freedom in late 16th-century Europe. Appropriately, a timely naval victory

NEW HARDBACKS

The Literary Editor's selection of interesting books:

A Dictionary of Jargon, by Jonathan Green (Routledge & Kegan Paul, £25) Demystification of specialist slangs and sectional codes by lively and prolific word pro.

A Time To Dance, No Time To Weep, by Rumer Godden (Macmillan, £12.95) Biography of the novelist.

Exile: The Solitary Volcano, by John Tytell (Bloomsbury, £17.95) Literary, psychological biography.

Family Memories, by Rebecca West, edited and introduced by Faith Evans (Virago, £7.45) Memoirs and stories.

Mary Todd Lincoln, by Jean H. Baker (W.W. Norton, £14.95).

Selected Letters of Richard Wagner, translated and edited by Stewart Spencer and Barry Millington (Dent, £30).

Sales From Two Cities, by Dervla Murphy (John Murray, £12.95) Bradford and Birmingham seen as turbulent foreign countries through clear, classical, Irishwoman's eyes.

Thatcher's Britain, by Terry Coleman (Bantam, £12.95) A journey through the Promised Lands during the election.

The Bodley Head, 1887-1987, by J.W. Lambert & Michael Ratcliffe (The Bodley Head, £20) Official history of one of our most distinguished and eccentric literary publishing houses by two first-class literary journalists and writers.

The Countryside at War 1914-18, by Caroline Dakers (Constable, £12.95) The impact of the First World War on rural England, from farm to village to manor house to school.

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SATURDAY

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Abstracts and brief chronicles of today

FICTION

Gillian Greenwood

THE PENGUIN BOOK OF MODERN BRITISH SHORT STORIES
Edited by Malcolm Bradbury
Viking, £12.95WINTER'S TALES
Edited by Robin Baird-Smith
Constable, £9.95BEST SHORT STORIES 1987
Edited by Giles Gordon and David Hughes
Heinemann, £12.95TRUST ME
John Updike
André Deutsch, £9.95

Three anthologies of short stories have been published this autumn. All three are commendable, but the most substantial collection is *The Penguin Book of Modern British Short Stories*, edited by Malcolm Bradbury, because his publishing brief or editorial intention has allowed him free range from 1945, while restricting him to the best work of British and Irish writers. So we have a progression from the Forties with Malcolm Lowry, Elizabeth Bowen, Angus Wilson, through to Barnes, Amis, Rushdie et al. of our own period.

It is a very comprehensive selection. But, although it is easy to quibble over a selection of this sort, I should have liked to see the work of James Kelman (Scottish writers appear to have been ignored) and James Lasdun included, two writers who have concentrated particularly on this form.

Winter's Tales, edited by Robin Baird-Smith seems to be a collection of the supernatural and the murderous, though no indication of any such intent is given in the curious editor's note, which instead claims to offer background information on the contributors and their work. It suggests that the two diverting Borges inventions which appear, as well as a polished but rather unsatisfactory story, "Leila Lee", by Joyce Carol Oates, are previously unpublished. It gives no reference to previous publication from any of the other stories, although certainly "Another Pair of Hands", a chilling black ghost comedy by Muriel Spark, appeared in a collection published earlier this year. In addition to this hedging, a new Constable author, Peter Benson, is singled out for an obvious puff. Despite this

dubious practice and the uncertain basis of selection the standard of the stories in this collection is high.

By contrast, the editing of *Best Short Stories 1987* by Giles Gordon and David Hughes, is scrupulous. Each author is accorded a biographical note and each story its own publishing history. Americans appear to have been excluded, but many other parts of the English-speaking world are represented.

There are excellent stories from Jim Crace ("On Heat") whose depiction of a mysterious tribe which copulates and gives birth seasonally like animals reflects on the domestic sexual habits of the investigating anthropologist. "Visitors" by John Cranna, a New Zealander, is a disturbing futuristic parable incorporating both a symbolic Tree of Knowledge and the Thought

Police. "Ate/Menos or The Miracle" by James Lasdun is a powerful reworking of the theme (used by Dennis Potter in his "Brimstone and Treacle") of the stranger/anti-Christ who appears in a tragic household, and pervasively works a miracle.

There are one or two strange inclusions. Anne Devlin's "Life Lines", a bitter story of adultery and lost childhood, slips into cliché and is a surprising choice, given that there were much better examples of her work in the collection from which this story is taken.

After the rich variety of interior landscapes put forward by the anthologies, it is rather a relief to read a collection set so firmly in the recognizable suburbia of John Updike. "Trust Me" is the title story of the collection and the most profound. As a child, Harold suffers a loss of faith in his father's ability to protect him. In turn he later terrorizes his girlfriend who subsequently fails him. "Another's pain is not our own" is the maxim of the story, and the stumbling block on which trust founders throughout this collection.

The stories are full of the usual adulteries and ski-trips, full of Brads and Eds and women who used to be cheerleaders. Infidelity with the neighbours, the breaking of trust, is commonplace. A character who can't "ride with the punches", such as Pat in "The Other Woman", is a rare tragic victim in a sour sitcom populated by lightly battered divorcees on their way to a second or third marriage.

Updike's stories, polished and sharp, now seem to roll off some internal production line. Though they are clever and well-written, their underlying sadness lacks nuance, and it is rare to hit a jagged edge.

Playboy of the parade

Tim Heald

STREET FIGHTING YEARS
By Tariq Ali
Collins, £12.95

Tariq Ali was always the playboy of the revolutionary left. As a speaker he is, on form, exceptional. Even in those early days at the Oxford Union, when he would intervene from his unauthorized position on the press bench, it was clear that he would sway crowds even if he didn't always win arguments. As a writer he has never been as successful. This book is a case in point: wonderful material, but he does make heavy weather of it.

During the Sixties he was a genuine celebrity. This was a time when demonstrations were tremendously voguish, and no demo was complete without Tariq, shouting. Somehow, however, he never seemed to convey as much menace as he should have, and on the whole, I think, the British, including his opponents, rather took to him. He was a gent. And he had, as this book demonstrates, an acute sense of humour.

During one famous Vietnam march Tariq forgot, until reminded of it by the police, that he was supposed to hand in a note at 10 Downing Street. He immediately scribbled a message which read: "Dear Harold, 100,000 people came to tell you to stop supporting the Americans and start backing the MLF. What about it? Yours, TA for VSC."

The incident is wholly characteristic, and illustrates the Tariq Ali problem. Whatever he believes, he is too civilized, too sane, and too funny to be a real revolutionary.

TLS
The Times Literary Supplement
OFFER TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS

"This substantial and attractive book should be warmly welcomed. A. R. Maxwell-Hyslop's translation of *The Dictionary of Classical Mythology* by Pierre Grimal, originally published in French in 1951, is a work of once authoritative and complete. Anyone who has ever lost his way in the complex genealogies of the Greek gods and heroes will value the forty genealogical tables; scholars will appreciate the superbly detailed references to the ancient sources for each entry, as well as the helpful (and modernized) table of sources, in which care has been taken to list the editions which are most easily accessible for English readers (especially and relevantly the Loeb Classical Library), and there is a full index.... The black-and-white illustrations are copious and pertinent."

J. H. C. Leach TLS 8th August 1986

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This selective guide to entertainment and events throughout Britain appears from Monday to Friday, followed in the Saturday section by a preview of the week ahead. Items for inclusion should be sent to The Times Information Service, PO Box 7, 1 Virginia Street, London E1 9XN

BOOKING KEY
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THEATRE

LONDON

★ BEYOND REASONABLE DOUBT

Frank Finlay, Wendy Craig and others in Jeffrey Archer courtroom drama.
Queen's Theatre, Shaftesbury Avenue W1 (01-347 1165). Tube: Piccadilly Circus. Mon-Fri 8-10.15pm; Sat 8.30-10.45pm; Sun 3.30-5.15pm and Sat 5.15pm, 7.15pm, 9.15pm, 11.15pm, 13.15pm, 15.15pm, 17.15pm, 19.15pm, 21.15pm, 23.15pm, 25.15pm, 27.15pm, 29.15pm, 31.15pm, 33.15pm, 35.15pm, 37.15pm, 39.15pm, 41.15pm, 43.15pm, 45.15pm, 47.15pm, 49.15pm, 51.15pm, 53.15pm, 55.15pm, 57.15pm, 59.15pm, 61.15pm, 63.15pm, 65.15pm, 67.15pm, 69.15pm, 71.15pm, 73.15pm, 75.15pm, 77.15pm, 79.15pm, 81.15pm, 83.15pm, 85.15pm, 87.15pm, 89.15pm, 91.15pm, 93.15pm, 95.15pm, 97.15pm, 99.15pm, 101.15pm, 103.15pm, 105.15pm, 107.15pm, 109.15pm, 111.15pm, 113.15pm, 115.15pm, 117.15pm, 119.15pm, 121.15pm, 123.15pm, 125.15pm, 127.15pm, 129.15pm, 131.15pm, 133.15pm, 135.15pm, 137.15pm, 139.15pm, 141.15pm, 143.15pm, 145.15pm, 147.15pm, 149.15pm, 151.15pm, 153.15pm, 155.15pm, 157.15pm, 159.15pm, 161.15pm, 163.15pm, 165.15pm, 167.15pm, 169.15pm, 171.15pm, 173.15pm, 175.15pm, 177.15pm, 179.15pm, 181.15pm, 183.15pm, 185.15pm, 187.15pm, 189.15pm, 191.15pm, 193.15pm, 195.15pm, 197.15pm, 199.15pm, 201.15pm, 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TELEVISION AND RADIO

Compiled by Peter Dear and Jane Rackham

The unequal contest

It was a good idea, looking at South Africa through the eyes and minds of two 16-year-old schoolgirls, but Christopher Sheppard's film *Girls Apart* in the 40 Minutes slot (BBC2, 9.30pm) is an unequal contest from the start. In the white corner is Siska, from Johannesburg, who declares (and clearly believes) that "no one has any reason to say that apartheid still exists between black and white in South Africa". To which Sylvia, from the black township of Soweto, retorts that there is the little matter of blacks not having the vote. The girls have what the other's home will be like. Siska thinks the houses in Soweto will be like those in any other suburb of Johannesburg. Sylvia is closer to the mark when she reckons that white people live in big mansions with swimming pools. Siska certainly does, and there is not only a swimming pool but a tennis court and quarters for the (inevitably black) maid. The premise of the film is that the girls each come from a family considered politically moderate. If that is so, the future for South Africa looks bleak indeed, for Siska and her kin seem bent on maintaining the privileges of their wealth and race while believing themselves to be "enlightened". Sheppard loads the dice even further by intercutting the interviews with shots of police clubbing black people in the streets and bringing the film to a climax with the funeral of Sylvia's schoolfriend, killed by vigilantes. After that Siska's confidence that South Africa will be able to cope with all the "negative influences" (i.e. the opponents of apartheid) and have a rosy future seems desperately misplaced.

Peter Waymark

TELEVISION CHOICE

- 6.00** *Cee-fax AM*. 6.35 *Edgar Kennedy* in *Gaelic* (TV). 6.55 *Weather*. 7.00 *Breakfast Time* with Frank Bough, Sally Magnusson and Jeremy Paxman. Includes national and international news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30; regional news and travel reports at 7.15, 7.45 and 8.15; and weather at 7.25, 7.55 and 8.25. 8.40 *Open Air*. Eamon Holmes receives viewers' comments on yesterday's television output. To participate telephone 061-814 0255. Regional news and weather. 9.00 *News* and weather followed by *Neighbours* (r). 9.30 *Kilroy*. Robert Kilroy-Silk chairs a studio discussion on a topical matter. 10.00 *News* and weather followed by *Going for Gold* (r). 10.25 *Children's BBC*. Andy Crane with programme details and birthday greetings followed by *Play School* (r), and *King Rollo* (r). 10.55 *News* and weather followed by *Barbary Coast* with a thought for the day. 11.00 *News* and weather followed by *Open Air*, presented by Bob Wellings and Susan Riaz. 12.00 *News* and weather followed by *Daytime Live*. Judi Spiers visits the Bridgwater Carnival and there is music from *Cutting Crew*. 12.55 *Regional news* and weather. 1.00 *One O'Clock News* with Michael Buerk. Weather. 1.30 *Neighbours*. Will Scott's attempts to persuade Charlene to stay in Ramsay Street are successful. 1.50 *Going for Gold*. A quarter-final round of the European general knowledge quiz. 2.15 *Film: Contraband* (1940) starring Conrad Veidt and Valerie Hobson. Second World War spy thriller set in blacked-out London. Directed by Michael Powell. 3.50 *Widdit*, with Paul Daniels (r).
- BBC2**
- 9.00 *Cee-fax 8.25 Daytime on Two*: *Austria* in summer. 9.45 *The basic properties of a fabric*. 10.15 *Science: stability*. 10.30 *Science: classification*. 11.00 *Keeping warm*. 11.15 *London's plague of 1665*. 11.30 *A school party*. 11.45 *First World War battles*. 12.05 *Science: senses*. 12.25 *An in-depth look at one of the week's major issues*. 12.50 *Microtechnology*. 1.20 *For the very young*. 1.45 *Music: a regular beat*. 2.00 *News* and weather followed by musical sounds made by pipes. 2.15 *International Tennis*. The Benson and Hedges Championships from Wimbledon Arena. Includes news and weather at 3.00 and 3.50. 5.30 *Vintage Floyd*. Keith Floyd tastes Bridport's scallops, cooks sprats and sea-bass (r). 6.00 *Fall Festival*. Music and leisure magazine programme presented by Arthur Smith and Wenna Banks. 6.50 *Cover to Cover*. The book *Street Fighting Years* is discussed by the author, Tony Ali, and Dr David Wiggery, Jill Neville, Maev
- BBC1**
- 4.05 *Batty Adventures*. 4.15 *Beat the Teacher*. Quiz game presented by Bruno Brookes. 4.30 *Around the World with Willy Frog*. Cartoon adventure series. 4.55 *Newsround* with Roger Finn, Helen Rollison and John Craven. 5.05 *Blue Peter*. 5.25 *Mastermind*. Quiz for teams presented by Angela Rippon. 6.00 *Six O'Clock News* with Sue Lawley and Nicholas Witchell. 6.25 *London Plus*. 7.00 *Top of the Pops* introduced by Peter Powell. 7.30 *EastEnders*. A nervous Nick makes a confession to his father; and Darren is upset that his son is suspected of being the phantom graffiti nuisance. (Cee-fax) 8.00 *Tomorrow's World*. Among the items Bob Symes examines in the "patient pending" slot are an ingenious wheeled spinner, a new kind of motorcycle wheel and a one-person, flipper-operated raft. 8.30 *In Sickness and in Health*. Gwyneth and Min, on their way home to Eastbourne, decide to spend the night with Alf and include a séance in the visit. 9.00 *Nine O'Clock News* with Maryn Lewis and Philip Hayton. Regional news and weather. 9.30 *The Mistress*. Maxine, the mistress, decides to end her affair with Luke because of having to play second fiddle to his wife. But he fings up and her resolve melts... (r) 10.00 *Question Time*. Sir Robin Day's guests are Barbara Amiel and Mr's Alan Gellat. Tony Bony and Douglas Hurd. 11.00 *The Untouchables* (b/w). Eliot Ness and his agents encounter a bank that has a ruthless method of dealing with debtors. Starring Robert Stack and Peter Falk. 11.45 *Save a Life*. Dr Alan Mayson Davis's emergency first aid series (r). 11.55 *Weather*.
- Channel 4**
- 9.30 *Schools*. 12.00 *Business Daily*. 12.30 *Just 4 Fun*. For the young. 1.00 *Cerebral Television*. The mysteries of electronics. (Oracle) 1.30 *How to Survive the 90s*. The causes of stress and how to overcome the problem (r). 2.00 *Their Landings*. House (r). 2.15 *Film: The Sound Barrier* (1952, b/w) starring Ralph Richardson. Drama about a ruthless aircraft manufacturer intent on designing a plane to fly faster than sound. Directed by David Lean. 4.25 *Film: Neo (b/w)* A short film about the conservation of fuel and power during the Second World War. With Austin Sim and George Cole. Followed by *Five-inch Basher* (b/w), a wartime exhortation to use water economically. 4.30 *Countdown*. 5.00 *Film: Strange Boarders* (1938, b/w) starring Tom Walls. Comedy thriller about a British agent investigating the death of a woman with secret plans in her handbag. Directed by Herbert Mason.
- Channel 5**
- 6.00 *TV-am* introduced by Key Burley and Mike Morris. News at 6.00 and 6.30; weather at 6.25 and 6.55; financial news at 6.35; sport at 6.40; and exercises at 6.55. 7.00 *Good Morning Britain* presented by Anne Diamond and Richard Keys. Includes news at 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30 and 9.00; cartoon at 7.25; sport at 7.40; and pop music at 7.55. After Nine includes a discussion on the conflicts surrounding mixed marriages. 9.25 *Thames news headlines*. 9.30 *Runway*. Travel quiz. 10.00 *Sanctuary*. Unspeakable American soap. 10.25 *News headlines*. 10.30 *The Time*. The place... A discussion on a topical subject. 11.10 *Puddle Lane*. Puppet show for the young. 11.25 *Thames news headlines*. 11.30 *Look Good, Feel Great*. Do health fairs have value for money? 12.00 *The Sun*. 12.30 *News with Julie Somerville*. 12.50 *Thames news*. 1.00 *Falcon Crest*. Drama serial. 1.55 *Home Cookery Club*. Three-Fruit Marmalade. 2.00 *Two Wits*. Word game presented by Tom O'Connor. With Sheila Steafel and Willie Rushion. 2.30 *All Our Yesterday*. German Braden reviews a show of a quarter of a century ago with Bob Holness. 3.00 *Take the High Road*. 3.25 *Thames news headlines*. 3.30 *Sons and Daughters*. 4.00 *Flicks*. Christopher Lillicrap with the story of *Angus Lost*. 4.10 *The Adventures of Tintin*. 4.20 *Chish*. A film. 4.45 *The Rafted School*. Drama serial about a young English governess who sets up a school in the Australian bush. With Peter and Carole Drinkwater. 5.15 *Blockbusters*. 5.45 *News with Alastair Stewart*. 6.00 *Thames news*.
- Channel 6**
- 6.25 *Help with news of Xmas Line*, set up by Thames Television, London Weekend Television and Capital Radio. 6.35 *Crossroads*. 7.00 *Emmerdale Farm*. All is set for the celebration at the Woolpack. 7.30 *Only When I Laugh*. Comedy series set in the men's ward of a hospital (r). 8.00 *Strike It Lucky*. Game show using up-to-the-minute technology, presented by Michael Barrymore. 8.30 *Miss World 1987* presented by Peter Marshall and Alexandra Bastedo. The preliminaries recorded in Malta then live coverage of the evening's display of pucker from London's Royal Albert Hall. The guest is singer Rick Astley. 10.00 *News at Ten* with Alastair Burnet and Carol Barnes. Weather followed by *Thames news headlines*. 10.30 *The City Programme*. Why has the stock market in London fallen twice as far in ten years? And how much further will it fall? Plus, the BP flotation and the Lloyds elections. A critical guide to the capital's entertainment, fashion and arts scenes. 11.30 *Priestess*. Cell Block H Drama serial set in an Australian women's prison. 12.30 *Meltdown* featuring Maxi Priest. 1.00 *A Problem Aired*. Viewers' emotional and personal problems discussed by experts. 1.30 *Jessie*. Police psychologist series starring Lindsay Wagner. 2.30 *News headlines* followed by *Two Cheers for Comfort*. American comedy series. 3.00 *Film: Planet of the Apes* (1967) starring Charlton Heston. Adventures of four American astronauts crash-land on an unidentified planet. Directed by Franklin J. Schaffner. 5.00 *ITN World News*. 5.30 *CNN Headline News*. Ends at 6.00.

WORLD SERVICE

- All times given in GMT. 5.00am *World Service*. 6.30 *London*. 6.55 *News*. 7.30 *London*. 7.55 *News*. 8.30 *London*. 8.55 *News*. 9.30 *London*. 9.55 *News*. 10.30 *London*. 10.55 *News*. 11.30 *London*. 11.55 *News*. 12.30 *London*. 12.55 *News*. 1.30 *London*. 1.55 *News*. 2.30 *London*. 2.55 *News*. 3.30 *London*. 3.55 *News*. 4.30 *London*. 4.55 *News*. 5.30 *London*. 5.55 *News*. 6.30 *London*. 6.55 *News*. 7.30 *London*. 7.55 *News*. 8.30 *London*. 8.55 *News*. 9.30 *London*. 9.55 *News*. 10.30 *London*. 10.55 *News*. 11.30 *London*. 11.55 *News*. 12.30 *London*. 12.55 *News*. 1.30 *London*. 1.55 *News*. 2.30 *London*. 2.55 *News*. 3.30 *London*. 3.55 *News*. 4.30 *London*. 4.55 *News*. 5.30 *London*. 5.55 *News*. 6.30 *London*. 6.55 *News*. 7.30 *London*. 7.55 *News*. 8.30 *London*. 8.55 *News*. 9.30 *London*. 9.55 *News*. 10.30 *London*. 10.55 *News*. 11.30 *London*. 11.55 *News*. 12.30 *London*. 12.55 *News*. 1.30 *London*. 1.55 *News*. 2.30 *London*. 2.55 *News*. 3.30 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PART 2

THURSDAY NOVEMBER 12 1987

Executive Editor
Kenneth Fleet

STOCK MARKET

FT 30 Share
1290.0 (+43.1)
FT-SE 100
1639.3 (+65.8)

Bargains
39730 (39569)

USM (Datastream)
103.72 (+7.65)

THE POUND

US dollar
1.7795 (-0.0055)
W German mark
2.9807 (-0.0091)

Trade-weighted
75.4 (-0.1)

Blacks
returns
to profit

Blacks Leisure Group, the retailer rescued last year by a consortium led by Mr Bernard Garbacz, achieved a landmark yesterday with its first profits for almost five years. No interim dividend is paid, but it appears likely there will be a payout with the year-end figures.

Figures for August 31 show a loss of £607,000 being converted into profits of £437,000. But previous half-year figures, assuming ownership during the six months of the companies recently purchased, show profits of £2.5 million.

£1m Ellis

Ellis & Goldstein, the clothing manufacturer and retailer, turned in pretax profits of just over £1 million in the first six months, compared with £1.5 million last time. There is a same-again interim dividend of 0.9p. The share price was 3p better at 48p.

Name change

Hanson Trust is changing its name to Hanson PLC. Lord Hanson, chairman, said: "We constantly had to explain that we are not an investment or unit trust, a savings company or trust bank." Shareholders will be asked to approve the change on December 3.

Stake increase

British Commonwealth Investment Co, wholly-owned by British & Commonwealth Holdings, has lifted its stake in Singer & Friedlander, the financial and property group, to 8.036 per cent from 7.153 per cent.

SUMMARY

STOCK MARKETS

New York	Dow Jones	1900.03 (+21.88)
Tokyo	Nikkei Average	21036.76 (+648.70)
Hong Kong	Hang Seng	2046.18 (+2.94)
Amsterdam	Amsterdam Gen	201.9 (-0.7)
Sydney	Sydney AO	1149.7 (-33.6)
Frankfurt	Frankfurt	1276.4 (+55.5)
Brussels	Brussels	n/a
Paris	Paris CAC	n/a
Zurich	Zurich S&K Gen	427.8 (+1.3)
London	FT-A All-Share	1290.0 (+43.02)
	FT-100	1639.3 (+65.8)
	FT-30	1290.0 (+43.1)
	FT-1000	268.6 (+3.1)
	FT-10000	95.11 (-0.33)
	FT-100000	90.99 (-1.33)
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MAIN PRICE CHANGES

RUSSE:		
ICI	1040p (+35p)	
Courtauld	1053p (+17p)	
Glaxo	1053p (+48p)	
Royal Insurance	385p (+30p)	
BOC Group	331p (+25p)	
Cookson Group	449p (+37p)	
British Aerospace	297p (+17p)	
Evered Holdings	117p (+13p)	
T Robinson	327p (+25p)	
Thames TV	297p (+22p)	
PHM	280p (+18p)	
Jacksons Bourne	305p (+50p)	
Costs Virella	247p (+25p)	
BAT Industries	442p (+30p)	
Wellcome	305p (+11p)	
Trafalgar House	294p (+30p)	
FEBS:		
171p	(-9p)	
BICC	274p (-9p)	
Metal Box	155p (-5p)	
Prices are as at 4pm		

INTEREST RATES

London: Bank Base:	9%
3-month Interbank:	8 1/2%-8 3/4%
3-month eligible bills:	8 1/2%-8 3/4%
buying rate	
US Prime Rate:	8 1/4%
Federal Funds:	n/a
3-month Treasury Bills:	5.84-5.86%
30-year bonds:	9 1/2%-9 3/4%

CURRENCIES

London:	New York:
£ \$1.7795	£ \$1.7790
£ DM2.9807	£ DM2.9770
£ Sfr2.4468	£ Sfr2.4375
£ FF10.1076	£ FF10.0747
£ Yen136.28	£ Yen136.28
£ Index:	£ Index:
ECU £0.682547	SDR £0.758508

GOLD

London Fixing:	
AM \$461.50 pm \$461.85	
close \$462.00-462.50 (\$259.50-260.00)	
New York:	
Comex \$462.00-462.50	

NORTH SEA OIL

Brent (Dec.)	pm \$17.95bbl (\$17.93)
* Denotes latest trading price	
Stock Markets	26
Tempus	26
Comment	27
City Diary	27
World Markets	31
US Markets	31
Appointments	31

THE TIMES

City welcomes monopolies decision on airline merger

BA shares marked up

By Carol Fergusson

City reaction to the Monopolies and Mergers Commission's go-ahead for a British Airways-British Caledonian merger and to BA's interim results was highly favourable yesterday. In a generally improved market, BA shares were marked up 19p to 144p.

Lord Young, the Trade and Industry Secretary, approving the merger, said BA's original bid was against the public interest, but that with the concessions made on routes and landing slots at Gatwick, as detailed in the MMC's report, BA was now free to rebid.

Lord King, BA's chairman, said he intended to press ahead with a merger. "I look forward to a speedy merger which will be in the best interests of BA, B-Cal, the staff and the country," he said.

"We will have to read the report and evaluate it. We've got a bit of work to do and we have 21 days to do it in, and we will endeavour to come up with an offer which is acceptable to British Caledonian," he added.

He said the concessions BA had offered to give up were not as great as they appeared because the domestic routes were unprofitable anyway, and it appeared that BA could continue to operate all the routes on temporary licences until they were re-allocated, when BA could re-apply for them.

Interim pretax profits at BA jumped 64 per cent to £232 million on turnover up 17 per cent to £1.8 billion. Lord King said the average passenger load factor had risen to 75.6 per cent, compared with 66 per cent last year.



The DTI team announcing the merger decision: (from left) Mr Adrian Moorey, Director of Information, Lord Young, Secretary of State, and Mr Francis Mande, the Under-Secretary of State for Trade and Industry

original bid was always likely to be ruled out as being against the public interest and now BA has got the MMC to agree."

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Analysts agreed the results were good, but were worried about the prospects for next year. Mr Wild said that 1987 had been a fantastic year for the airlines.

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New bid not expected to top £150m

BA has 21 days to come up with a renewed offer for B-Cal. Mr Ian Wild of BZW, the securities house, said the market's crash had reduced the value of BA's original paper offer to about £150 million, adding that he would be relatively happy with an offer at that level.

"But I will be disappointed if it is a share offer rather than a cash offer, it would be a better offer if it were funded by debt," he said.

Civil Aviation Authority would further reduce the value of B-Cal only marginally, he said.

"The number and types of routes given up allows them the freedom to reorganize all B-Cal's routes back to Heathrow and make them profitable," he said.

Wood Mackenzie's Mr Robert Miller-Bakewell would also prefer a cash offer, but feels £150 million is the most BA can afford. "BA needs B-Cal to become a leading international force, but it cannot afford to pay up for a

lossmaker, which is a forced seller and where there is doubt about some of its routes," he says.

B-Cal shareholders will also need to be satisfied with any renewed offer from BA. A spokesman for B-Cal, B-Cal's biggest shareholder with just over 40 per cent, said: "It notes the recommendation of the MMC and welcomes BA's stated intention to renew its bid for B-Cal and will await a recommendation from the B-Cal board to any merger offer received."

Land Securities 'confident' in strength of its portfolio

By Colin Campbell

Land Securities, highly regarded by analysts as one of the market's most secure groups with a well spread portfolio which includes several prime City and West End sites, yesterday emphasized that it was not - nor would it be - a casualty of the recent market fallout.

Mr Peter Hunt, the chairman and chief executive, said the group had a portfolio in which it was confident, that the group was financially strong and able to take advantage of opportunities, and that despite recent stock market weakness the underlying strength of the group was still intact.

The company, whose net asset value is estimated to have risen from the 488p figure published in March, to at least 55p a share, yesterday raised its interim dividend from 3.25p to 3.65p a share on the back of net earnings which

discount to estimated net worth.

Additional property developments were announced yesterday concerning the City, West End and the Victoria area of London involving a net 700,000 sq ft on which work will start between January and June next year.

Land Securities is also involved in developments in Hull and Darlington, and various shopping centre refurbishments are proceeding well, Mr Hunt added.

The potential area of the retail warehouse portfolio is around 4 million sq ft, of which more than half is income producing.

The shares rose from 425p to touch 448p before settling back at 443p, at which level they trade at a 20 per cent

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Bullish Smiths reports £65.7m

By Alexandra Jackson

Smiths Industries, the aerospace, medical and industrial products group, is confident about its prospects for the current year and beyond, even taking into account its recent American acquisition and the fall in world stock markets.

Smiths reported pretax profits for the year to August 1 up 16 per cent to £65.7 million. Turnover rose from £401.2 million to £429.9 million. Earnings per share increased by 18 per cent to 19.4p. A final dividend of 4.5p was declared making a total for the year of 6.5p.

Mr Roger Hurn, chief executive, said: "We would not be

publishing such a bullish statement if we did not feel positive about the prospects for the group. Fears of a US recession impacting on our US operations has been overcome."

Smiths earned 15 per cent of its trading profit from the US in 1986-87. But the acquisition after the year-end of the avionics interests of Lear Siegler for \$350 million (£196.07 million) will increase the importance of this region.

In its last financial year, Lear's avionics interests made profits of \$35 million. The strongest performance came from the second largest profit

contributor, the medical systems division with trading profits up 17 per cent to £20.5 million. Aerospace the largest part of the group was close behind, increasing profits by 15 per cent to £27.2 million.

The profits trend within the industrial division improved with the second half staging a firm recovery.

Prospects for Boeing's 737 passenger aircraft have improved since the announcement that the development of the new generation 737 aircraft has been delayed. Smiths is an important supplier of equipment for the 737.

Chairman of SRO resigns

By Richard Thomson

Banking Correspondent
Mr Andrew Large is stepping down as chairman of the Securities Association, the self-regulatory organization for Stock Exchange members, to take up a position on the main board of Swiss Bank Corporation. Mr Large is group chief executive for SBC International, the bank's London investment banking subsidiary.

Mr Large said yesterday he did not know who would succeed him. But he said it was a natural time for him to give up the chairmanship because the association was moving into a new phase of operation when it received authorization from the Securities and Investments Board by the end of January.

"So far, the association's role has been to negotiate with outside official bodies, like the SIB and the Department of Trade and Industry, to draw up its rule book," he said. "That has almost been completed and it will then have a new role, looking inward and dealing with its own members."

Mr Large was instrumental in setting up the association, which resulted from the merger of the International Securities Regulatory Organization and the Stock Exchange.

He has been appointed head of Swiss Bank's worldwide capital markets operations, including those in Switzerland, from January 1.

CU and GA shares rise on profits

By Alison Eadie

Losses from the October storms will be taken in the fourth quarter. CU estimated its losses at £45 million gross, or £15 million after reinsurance. GA estimated its losses at £40 million gross or £30 million net.

GA continued to show an underwriting recovery in all territories, with a marked improvement in the US, where the third quarter underwriting loss fell to £6.9 million from £15 million in third

quarter of 1986. Rates are still rising, though at a slower rate, on the small to medium sized end of the commercial market in which GA operates. In Britain GA's motor account, which makes up 36 per cent of its home business, showed an improved loss ratio down to 6 per cent from 14 per cent.

CU made its second successive quarterly underwriting profit on British business, but showed a slower improvement in the US.

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STOCK MARKET

Enterprise jumps on Lasmo raid

By Michael Clark and Geoffrey Foster

London & Scottish Marine Oil, the oil independent, yesterday decided to take advantage of the recent depressed market conditions and topped up its stake in the rival, Enterprise Oil.

Barclays de Zotte Wedd, the broker, was sent into the market to acquire 11.5 million Enterprise shares at 230p apiece and increase Lasmo's stake from 22.4 per cent to 26.4 per cent.

However, BZW was only able to mop up 6.5 million

Many firms are still reeling after Black Monday. But there is a new air of confidence at Kint & Aitken, the broker. Word is that it has presented its parent, the Royal Bank of Canada, with a handsome annual profit despite worries about the move into market-making since Big Bang.

Shares which prompted a sharp gain in Enterprise which closed the session 21p higher at 230p. Lasmo ended 22p up at 225p.

Prior to the stock market crash, Enterprise and Lasmo categorically denied rumours that they were contemplating a merger and last night Enterprise Oil's finance director, Mr John Walmsley, was quick to dismiss bid speculation again.

He said that Lasmo "obviously could not resist the cheap level at which our stock was trading at the time and suggested that it was extremely unlikely that it would launch a hostile bid."

Elsewhere, the market enjoyed its best day for some time, continuing the rally which got under way late on Tuesday.

Institutional investors came in and picked up cheap stock, obviously pleased, to a certain extent, by President Reagan's attempts to breathe life back

into the dollar and hopeful that a solution will soon be found to America's deficit problem.

The FT-SE 100 index closed just below its best level of the day with a gain of 65.8 points at 1,639.3, while the FT 30 share index climbed 43.1 points to 1,290.0.

Those dollar-earners which have suffered the biggest falls in the market collapse were in the vanguard of the recovery. ICI jumped 39p to £10.44, Colson recovered 37p to 445p, British Aerospace rallied 17p to 287p and Costa Vlydia gained 24p to 246p. Jaguar moved up 25p to 309p, with the additional help of a recommendation by BZW, the broker.

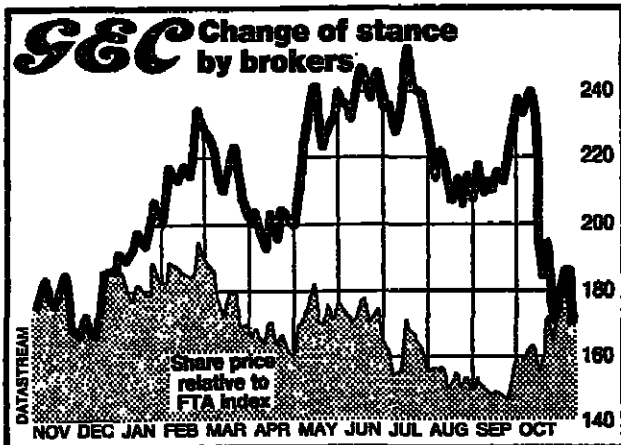
Shares of GEC ran into a bout of profit-taking, having outperformed the rest of the market by 18 per cent in recent months. The price of the electronics group ended the day 9p lower at 171p as 25 million shares changed hands.

Dealers said the selling was prompted by several brokers altering their stance on the shares from a "buy" rating to a "hold." One of them was Wood Mackenzie, which claims GEC's defensive qualities make it one of the "more attractive plays in the market." However, Wood Mackenzie adds that the shares may have run their course for the time being.

Mr Stephen Parker, analyst at Wood Mackenzie, reckons little relative headway can be expected from current levels. Mr Parker is looking for interim pretax profits next month to rise by 14 per cent to £315 million. For the full year to March 31, the group is expected to lift profits from £688 million to £755 million.

Other brokers, including SG Warburg and BZW, are thought to be taking a similar line.

Sir Ralph Halpern's Burton



Group, the leading retailer, rose by 8p to 228p as about 5 million shares changed hands ahead of next Thursday's preliminary results.

A number of analysts reckon that the shares have been oversold. Mrs Joan D'Olier of County NatWest, the broker, is looking for pretax profits of £181 million compared with £148.2 million.

She believes that the board will also report news of good

progress at Debenhams with sales in Oxford Street currently running at 40 per cent up, while plans will almost certainly be announced for extensive expansion of other various chains within the group.

ALPHA STOCKS

Vol '000	Vol '000	Vol '000	Vol '000
Abbey 473	Costs 1,889	Land Sec 1,090	Rowntree 607
Aldi-Lyons 2,046	CU 3,253	Laporte 272	Royal Bank 1,150
Amstrad 1,888	Corn Gold 308	LAG 1,598	Royal Ins 1,592
ASDA 3,334	Codman 980	Lloyds 2,298	Saatchi 2,504
AB Foods 1,075	Courtauld 2,054	Lorho 1,504	Salisbury 4,046
Argyll 7,573	Dalgety 1,386	Lucas 1,158	Scot & N 1,489
BAA 1,673	Daw 5,555	Magnet 2,538	Seas 3,393
BET 2,471	Deans 3,255	M&S 3,880	Sedgwick 1,726
BTR 4,583	ECC 790	Maxwell Cm 3,584	Shell 2,110
BAT 5,180	Enterprise 10,584	M&P 421	Smith & N 7,235
Barclays 1,377	Ferranti 6,057	M&P 421	STC 1,828
Beecham 1,094	Fisons 2,475	Midland 1,886	Stan Chart 416
Beecham 3,434	Gen Acc 989	Midwest 2,518	Starline 1,477
Bentley 422	GEC 25,713	Nest 2,276	Stn Africa 640
BICC 1,237	Glaxo 3,493	Wm Food 1,229	T & N 126
Blue Arrow 4,850	Globe 884	P&O 944	Tarmac 2,526
Blue Circle 1,518	Granada 1,336	Pearl 230	Tate & Lyle 282
BOC 1,475	Grand Met 6,342	Pearson 410	TSB 5,807
Boots 6,493	GUS 'A' 248	Pickering 5,522	Tesco 5,507
BPI 1,735	GRE 770	Plessey 4,297	Thom Emi 2,517
Br Aero 3,206	Guinness 5,590	Racal 6,802	Trafalgar 3,256
Br Airways 13,009	Hamm 'A' 76	Rik Hovis 564	Unilever 2,041
Br Comm 765	Harrison 9,554	Rink 542	Unilever 2,041
Br Gas 18,329	Hawker 583	Road 1,644	Unilever 2,041
Br Petrol 4,802	Hawley 1,219	Road 1,644	Unilever 2,041
Br Telecom 15,881	Hilldown 2,704	Road 1,644	Unilever 2,041
Bristol 2,490	ICI 2,730	Road 1,644	Unilever 2,041
Burndy 2,079	ICI 2,730	Road 1,644	Unilever 2,041
Burmah 645	Jaguar 5,582	Road 1,644	Unilever 2,041
Burton 6,712	Lasmo 1,405	Road 1,644	Unilever 2,041
CAW 5,045	Ladbroke 2,224	Road 1,644	Unilever 2,041
Cadbury 3,503		Road 1,644	Unilever 2,041

ing from a difficult period and looked very good value.

Other Store leaders rallied smartly on hopes that the trend towards cheaper money would continue. A further half-point reduction in base lending rates to 8.5 per cent is looked for in order to give consumer spending a boost over the important Christmas period.

Double-figure rises embraced Next at 269p, Ratners at 235p, and WH Smith "A" at 310p, while Marks and Spencer finished 8p better at 195p and Boots 6p up at 230p.

Shares of Greene King, the East Anglian brewer of Abbot Ale, jumped 9p to 452p as bid speculation intensified.

Elders LXI, the Australian-based brewing and agribusiness group, which owns Courage, Britain's fifth largest brewer, this week increased its stake in the company to 10.62 per cent and intends to take it up to 15 per cent.

Dealers are convinced that Elders eventually wants to gain full control of GK for it to sell its Foster's lager in its pubs. Currently, GK has a 25 per cent stake in the Harp consortium and has a legally binding agreement to stock Harp lager as its major lager brand.

Standard Chartered, the foreign bank, took part in the rally, recovering 30p to 440p. Fears that Mr Robert Holmes a Court, the deputy chairman, would be forced to sell part of his 14.9 per cent stake in the group as a result of the worldwide stock market collapse, has seen the Standard share price drop by 50 per cent from £8 to £4 in recent weeks.

Merchant banks made a firmer showing. Those with market-making divisions, which have been particularly vulnerable to nervous selling of late amid rumours that heavy losses had been incurred and Bank of England

assistance had been sought, staged the best rallies.

Morgan Grenfell, which incorporates the former Pinchin Denny jobbing firm, recovered 22p to 240p, while SG Warburg, which has the former Akroyd & Smithers jobbing firm within its operation, rebounded 20p to 290p.

Several old favourites on the Unlisted Securities Market, which have suffered in the collapse, yesterday showed signs of a useful recovery.

A&M Group, which hires furniture, scenery and a variety of equipment to the film

Despite J Sainsbury's interim results, County NatWest, the broker, still prefers rival Dee Corporation. Analysts say the shares have been oversold because of its US exposure in spite of only 12 per cent of operating profits coming from across the Atlantic. Dee's shares closed 13p higher at 165p.

and television industries, rebounded from a recent low of 8p to close yesterday 2p better at 13p, after 15p.

Earlier this year, the shares hit a high of 35.5p amid talk that someone was stakebuilding ahead of a full-scale bid. Now it is thought the company is hoping to strengthen its showbusiness operations via a significant acquisition.

Danton Group, the property developer, brick manufacturer and civil engineer, also attracted renewed support, closing 5p higher at 34p.

The shares touched 70p prior to the crash on talk that the company has at least three bids on the table worth up to 70p a share. The chairman and 29 per cent shareholder, Mr Alan Sore, is said to be a willing seller, and a deal could be announced shortly.

Martin Ford the revamped property developer with retail interests, jumped 22p to 90p.

Grampian pays £2m for Patrick

By Michael Tate

Grampian Holdings, has snapped up the leading French football and rugby boot maker, Patrick, from its French receiver for just £2.2 million.

Mr Bill Hughes, the chairman of Grampian, which owns the Mitre sports equipment business in this country, flew into La Roche-sur-Yon on Tuesday to snatch Patrick from under the noses of rival French groups and the British clothing manufacturer Lee Cooper.

Patrick, which is also France's leading manufacturer of cycling shoes, reported a turnover of £25.76 million for the year to end-July, more than twice that of Mitre.

It was privately-owned by the Benneteau family but had become "production-led," said Mr Hughes. It had over-spent and become "illiquid, but not insolvent." Hence the company had been placed in receivership.

TEMPUS

First BA result pleases City

Amid the greater excitement of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission's clearance for British Airways/British Caledonian, BA's first set of interim results since the Government sell-off have taken a back seat.

The first half results have clearly pleased the City. On turnover of £1.5 billion, up 17 per cent on last year, pretax profits jumped 64 per cent in spite of higher staff costs which were up 16 per cent, including the profit related bonus, due to more staff and overtime.

The passengers carried on scheduled services rose by 15 per cent to more than 10 million, to give a passenger load factor of 79.5 per cent compared with 71.7 per cent last year.

Not only is British Airways a very profitable airline, but these results show that it has the flexibility and organization to match seat availability to underlying demand.

The second half is always seasonally weak, but there are some additional clouds casting their shadow over the prospects for airlines generally.

Of more immediate importance is the threat of higher fuel prices, mitigated by the benefit of a weak dollar. In the first half, fuel and oil costs in sterling terms were unchanged, a dollar price rise of 20 per cent being offset by a strong pound. After last year's oil price crash, aviation fuel costs came down much more slowly than other oil products. They now show every sign of going up faster.

More difficult to quantify are the possible effects on leisure and business air travel of a big US recession which could hit transatlantic traffic.

Such fears have no doubt been behind the savage drop in BA's share price. From a peak of 238p, the shares now stand at 144p, having been as low as 121p. BA should make £260 million in the full year to an undemanding prospective multiple of a little over six.

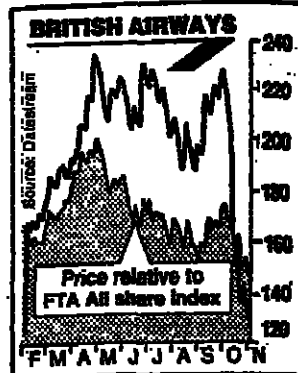
Storm survivors

Insurance composites have been hit by two hurricanes in recent weeks, one weather-related and confined to South-east England and the other blowing through world stock markets.

Both Commercial Union and general Accident were at pains to stress that the fall in world stock markets will have little long-term effect and will not change the present generous dividend trend.

Solvency margins - free capital to premiums - have naturally fallen sharply since Black Monday. GA's margin, always the strongest among the composites, has fallen from over 100 per cent at the end of September to 74.8 per cent six days ago. CU's ratio fell to 58 per cent from 68 per cent over the three weeks.

By historical standards the ratios are still very strong.



Land

Securities

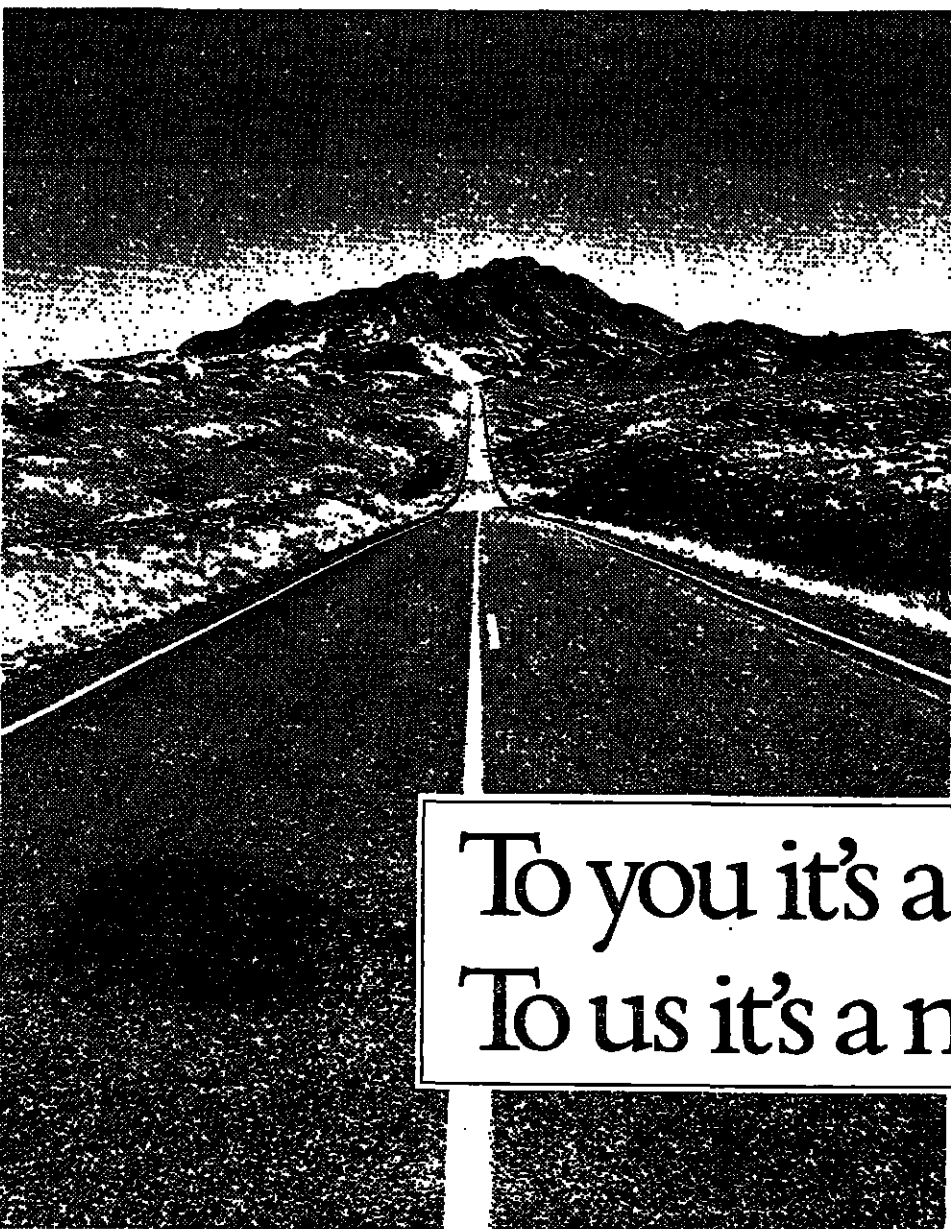
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The higher profits in the six months ended September 30, the improved dividend, and management's determination that will not suffer from any of the implications of recent weak stock markets, underscore that Land Securities has much going for it.

Rental income in the interim period rose from £85.2 million to £96.5 million, and pretax profit from £58.1 million to £64.5 million. And while there is no official estimate of present net asset value, there can be little doubt that it has moved on from the last published 488p to at least 555p. There is a real prospect that it will reach 600p by the March year end.

The portfolio remains well spread and represents some of the best City and West End sites, and the development programme continues at a fair pace. There have been some project hold-ups due to planning permission and occupation delays, but the foundations for growth over the years ahead are well laid.

Finances are in good shape too, and another plus point is that Land Securities has no overseas exposure. Bank on it.



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TT 12/11/87

Britain's overseas assets exceed any other nation

By David Smith, Economics Correspondent

Britain's net assets overseas at the end of last year were greater than those of any other country, including Japan, Bank of England statistics show.

The figures, contained in an article released in advance of publication of the November Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin, show that Britain had net external assets of £114.4 billion, or \$186 billion, at the end of last year.

This compared with \$179 billion for Japan, \$114 billion for West Germany, and net external liabilities of \$275 billion for the United States.

The Bank hedges the figures by saying that the official figures for Britain may overstate the true net external asset position, and that the statistics in this field are subject to many qualifications and uncertainties and may not be strictly comparable between countries.

Even so, in relative terms, Britain's net external asset position is undoubtedly very strong indeed. Net external assets for Britain at the end of 1986 were equivalent to 30 per cent of gross domestic product and 89 per cent of imports.

Comparative figures for Japan were 9 and 105 per cent respectively, and for West Germany 11 and 39 per cent respectively. The net external liabilities of the US were equivalent to 7 per cent of gross domestic product and 55 per cent of imports.

Britain's net external assets climbed from £77.3 billion at the end of 1985 to £114.4 billion at the end of last year. The rise was due to the strong performance of overseas stock markets where investments were held, as well as sterling's fall against most currencies which boosted the sterling value of assets priced in other currencies.

The main uncertainty in the figures is created by a very large balancing item, as in previous years. The Bank says that, with a cumulative positive balancing item of £27 billion over the years 1977-86, it is likely that capital inflows have been under-recorded and figures for assets in Britain held by foreigners understated. For this reason, the £114.4 billion figure for Britain's net external assets at the end of 1986 may overstate the true position, the Bank says.

In the first half of 1987 there were offsetting influences on Britain's external position, according to Bank estimates. There was an identified net capital inflow of £4 billion, the pound rose by 9 per cent against the dollar and 4.5 per cent on an effective basis, and while world stock markets were strong, Britain's was one of the firmest.

Overall, the Bank suggests, net external assets either held up around the £114 billion level or declined slightly in the first half of the year.

The Bank defends the build-up of overseas assets against the criticism that the funds should have been directed into domestic investment.

The Bulletin article says: "The United Kingdom's net asset position has arisen in part as a consequence of North Sea oil; it was clearly prudent that part of the wealth that originally lay beneath the sea should have been conserved rather than spent and it is not surprising that, in the short term at any rate, the wealth should have been transformed into external assets rather than into additions to the domestic capital stock, which would be expected to need more time to adjust effectively."

Ultramar adds £9m in quarter

By Lawrence Lever

Ultramar, the independent oil company, yesterday announced third quarter pretax profits of £9 million bringing the nine month performance up to £30.8 million. This compares with losses of £4.3 million and £9.7 million in the corresponding periods last year.

The company reported exceptional profits of £2.6 million in the three months to September 30 from the sale of the company's large operations in New York harbour.

Turnover in the third quarter was £292.6 million (£301 million). Cash flow from continuing operations was £29.6 million and just more than £100 million for the nine month period.

Mr Lloyd Benson, the chairman, warned that although the company's operations were performing well in the final quarter, "the profit is likely to be adversely affected by currency exchange rates when translated into sterling."

Ultramar claims to have made a big gas discovery in block J/6 in the Netherlands sector of the North Sea.

Britain warns Japan over seats on Tokyo exchange

By Colin Narborough

The Government yesterday issued a warning to Japan that next month's decisions on wider foreign membership of the Tokyo Stock Exchange will in Britain's eyes set the tone of Anglo-Japanese relations for a long time to come.

Mr Francis Maude, Minister for Corporate and Consumer Affairs, delivered this message in a speech in London to a symposium organized by the Chicago Mercantile Exchange.

He said: "Japan must decide whether it seriously intends to be an international market, or whether it is content merely to be a huge, inward-looking domestic market with only a modicum of international participation."

Mr Maude renewed the Government's threat that it could withhold or withdraw authorization from Japanese banks, or investment and insurance institutions, operating in the City, unless British demands for reciprocal access to the Japanese market were satisfied.

He had received reports that the 1988 enlargement of the TSE would add 22 seats, 17 of



Call for action: Maude says Japan faces a key decision

which might be reserved for overseas firms, including the British. Only six foreign firms now have seats on the exchange. British firms unsuccessful in the next TSE admission round would be expected to be given seats within a "reasonable time scale," he said.

The great Japanese securities houses and banks had expanded throughout the world, helping to fuel the bull market we enjoyed until recently, Mr Maude said. He noted that they had not been exposed to the full thrust of international competition in building their home market.

Hazlewood leaps to £13.8m profit

By Our City Staff

The £9 million acquisition last winter of Van Heyningen Brothers, Britain's biggest tomato grower, has more than doubled interim pretax profits at Hazlewood Foods, from £6.36 million to £13.86 million.

But even the dynamic Hazlewood cannot keep up that pace and shareholders are warned not to expect a repeat performance in the second half. Van Heyningen naturally makes all its profits in the summer and this time contributed about £4.5 million.

It will make a loss in the second half, so the traditional profits split at Hazlewoods — one third in the first half, two thirds in the second — will change. However, analysts are predicting a group total of

between £30 and £32 million for the full year against £18.65 million last time.

Group turnover in the first half was £153.8 million against £85.0 million last time, and trading profits rose from £7.41 million to £14.94 million. After tax and minority interests, attributable profits were £9.99 million against £3.64 million, lifting earnings per share from 3.42p to 5.87p. The interim dividend is raised from 1p to 1.125p a share.

During the first half Hazlewood made four acquisitions in Holland. It bought Henri van de Bilt, a smoked meats group, Evers Specials, a bean sprout company, Wafel Janssen, a waffle baker, and half of Fri d'Or, a producer of frozen potato products.

Regalian jumps to £11.6 million

By Alexandra Jackson

Virtually all the £7.5 million increase in half-time figures for Regalian Properties, the urban renewal specialist, came from the first tranche of profits from Horseshoe Court, an 150,000 sq ft office block by London's Southwark Bridge, sold for £74.4 million to Pearson, in September.

Pretax profits rose from £4.1 million to £11.6 million in the six months to end-September, on turnover 91 per cent higher at £28.4 million. An interim dividend of 1p was declared, compared to 0.62p.

Horseshoe Court is to house the Financial Times's editorial staff.

Regalian stands to realize a total profit of £35 million on the deal and will take profits

over a three year period. The majority of the group's developments are in London, with a special emphasis on the Docklands. As a result many commentators have believed Regalian to be exposed in the current economic climate.

However, Mr David Goldstone, managing director of the group and a large shareholder, said: "We are better placed than any other developer I know to withstand a change in circumstances."

Mr Goldstone reported that current sales were holding up well, including those schemes which had been released in the last month. However, he mentioned that a recurrent reason being given for cancellations, was the stock market collapse.

Lilley on the road to recovery

By Michael Tate

Six months of drastic surgery have delivered FJC Lilley, the Glasgow civil engineer, from the disastrous losses of 1986, and set the group on the road to recovery.

Mr Lewis Robertson, the new chairman brought in last Christmas by the company's main shareholders and bankers, yesterday revealed that the group had clawed its way to a £624,000 profit in the six months to end-July. A year ago it reported losses of £24.48 million and the full year to January 31 produced losses of £50.45 million.

Mr Robertson and Mr Joe Barber, the chief executive he brought in from Christian Salvesen, have also succeeded in bringing down the borrowings, from £47.7 million at the year-end to 26.7 million. At their worst they were £57.4 million.

The biggest single factor has been the sale of some of the worst-performing US operations. Gone are J W Cowper (the Buffalo contracting business), the power division of Harrison Western Corporation (Denver) and Charcon Tunnels Incorporated, the US counterpart of the already-sold British Charcon business. US losses were slashed from £19.96 million to £821,000 during the six months. This relates to Harrison Western, where good progress has been made in establishing controls and in working through unprofitable contracts. Lilley plans to rid itself of it, but at the "lowest practicable cost."

Meanwhile the Harrison Western contract in Cairo may need to go to arbitration. "Professional advice is that the case is strong, but the outcome cannot be certain," says Mr Robertson.

Altogether more than £44 million has been raised from the sale of non-core businesses, investment properties and other surplus assets, and from the pursuit of claims.

The British construction companies lifted profits from £1.52 million to £2.16 million and are said to be "responding with enthusiasm to firmer central management." The international construction division, helped by the earlier decision to write off the Algerian exposure, is back in profit with good performances in Egypt and in Hong Kong.

Mr Robertson says the full year will show further progress in the group's recovery and that borrowings will continue to fall. The banks have given him at least two years to complete the recovery, by extending facilities to 1989.

Japanese banks add a rapier to their sword

COMMENT Kenneth Fleet

Francis Maude, the minister for corporate and consumer affairs, reminded the Japanese government yesterday that Japanese institutions in London might have a stickier time if British companies are not elected to the Tokyo Stock Exchange next month. By a neat coincidence, his point — which is fundamentally about reciprocity — is hammered home in an analysis of Japanese banks in London published today in the Bank of England's Quarterly Bulletin.

Since 1982, the Japanese have been the largest foreign banking force in the City. They came because of the openness and flexibility of the London market compared with their own; and their lead over other foreign banking groups is still growing. Why, then, should British banks not be given more freedom in Japan?

The Japanese in London have struck fear into the hearts of their rivals by the sheer size of their lending and the fine margins at which they are willing to lend. In the four years from 1983 to 1987 their share of all British banks' international assets went from 27 per cent to 36 per cent. That may be changing.

In a reappraisal of strategy, the Japanese in London are now less concerned with volume and more with return on assets. They have had

to do so because they now have more demanding non-Japanese customers. At the same time they are being brought under more strict regulatory rules governing their gearing ratios.

Having used the broad sword to cut their way to a leading position in the Euro, interbank and swap markets, the Japanese in London have taken up the rapier which they are wielding in a skilled and sophisticated manner, and with fewer risks. Their hand-over-fist lending may be slowing down. And, like everyone else, they have problems in switching from fine margin lending to blue chip corporates in Britain to the more profitable middle corporate market.

London-based merchant banking subsidiaries of the big Japanese banks are also finding the going harder. Keeping hold of fickle British staff and integrating them into traditional Japanese employment structures was never easy. But the importance and the opportunities of international securities markets are greater than the problems. These companies are likely to go on growing.

The moral of the story may be that, while still immensely powerful and thoroughly Japanese in character, Japanese banks are more like other banks than many worried European and US bankers dare to believe.

King's next move: America

Just a year ago, when British Airways was still a couple of months away from its launch into the private sector, the idea of a merger with Britain's second biggest airline, seemed highly improbable. B-Cal maintained its dogged hostility towards its dominant rival and the cherished idea of a "second force" in the British airline industry was sacrosanct.

Yesterday Lord King and his senior colleagues emerged from the gruelling scrutiny of the Monopolies and Mergers Commission with the glittering prize within their sights. The final hurdle, a new bid for B-Cal and its acceptance by Sir Adam Thomson and his backers, should not prove too much of an obstacle.

BA stands to achieve almost everything it set out to do when the merger was conceived during the run-up to privatization.

BA will continue flying those routes which have to be surrendered, until licence hearings take place. BA will have the right to pitch to win them back. By then, those clamouring for a chance to take the domestic and European destinations, which are up for grabs, might be having second thoughts. B-Cal's domestic routes make hefty losses: their true importance is as feeders for B-Cal's international flights. BA's chances of winning back some of the European

routes, especially Paris, are less good.

The positive case for the merger is that under the wing of BA's chief executive Colin Marshall, the B-Cal business, even allowing for some losses to other airlines, will yield enormous benefits. B-Cal is worth a great deal more to BA than to any other carrier.

There are benefits to be gained directly from knocking together two airlines which stand side by side in so many locations around the world. B-Cal's marketing could never be on the scale required to lift it out of the middleweight class in a heavyweight international contest. But bolt B-Cal on to BA and higher load factors — a crucial determinant of operating profit — and the advantages can be seen against a clear blue sky.

In the City last night, the figuring was that over a couple of years, BA can shed about £40 million of costs from the combined operation, which will flow straight through to the bottom line. Shareholders need look for no more than this to justify a new bid for B-Cal in the £125 million to £130 million range.

This would only be the start. Together Britain's two largest airlines will make a formidable rival for their most powerful overseas competitors. Especially after Lord King has taken the next critical step: acquired a US airline to feed the new British giant.

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A fuzzy thinker for President?

After spending most of his life selling everything from margarine to douches, Victor Kiam — the man who liked the razor so much he bought the company — is back in town having himself. Or, more exactly, the new paperback of his book *Going For It*. America's best known salesman since Arthur Miller's Willy Loman is as effusive as ever about his business. Kiam is particularly excited about a new Remington product called *Fuzz-Away*, which, he says, "takes the bobbles off sweaters"; so infectious is his enthusiasm, you want to rush out and buy one even though you haven't a bobble to fuzz. But Victor is not happy with the way things are going in the world at large. "We could use a little entrepreneurship on the international scene right now. We have a government of the United States that is not doing anything about its problems. For seven years we have been living beyond our means." Rich, confident and a respectable 60 years old, Kiam has all the necessary dark motives for a jump into politics to sort out the problems at first hand. Is he contemplating it? "I don't think my make-up would be good in a consultative set-up like the Senate or Congress. The only position which a real entrepreneur would go for," he adds matter-of-factly, "is the Oval Office." Does that mean Victor is thinking of going for the Big One? "I enjoy what I do. But the nation and the world need strong leader-

THE TIMES CITY DIARY

Bad or mad about BP

Which carries the greater shame? To be prosecuted for filing multiple applications for BP shares, or to have your friends know you were fool enough to apply several times over? Ninety masochists suspected of having made multiple applications in the ill-fated issue have received a letter from accountants at Ernst & Whinney telling them their checks have been cashed.

and seeking further evidence so that they can decide whether to allot shares or to call in the police. The unfortunate recipients of these letters cannot win. If they can prove they do indeed have 23 children, they face mighty losses on the shares they will be allocated. If the applications were not genuine they face a call from the Fraud Squad. Either way they face derision.

Over the top

Sometimes Robert Maxwell does not know his own strength. A fresh fall in the market last week encouraged him to boost his stake in bank-note printer De La Rue. A block of shares was added to the original holding acquired 10 days earlier, in the belief that this brought the stake to no more than 15 per cent — the level which Maxwell declared he had no present intention of topping. Imagine the confusion then at Maxwell House when a message from De La Rue pointed out that Maxwell now held more than 15 per cent of the company's equity. Maxwell's minions had apparently been told by the Stock Exchange's trusty quotations department that De La Rue had 140 million shares when in fact it has just 138.1 million. I understand Maxwell has now curbed his interest and bought an abacus to help with the sums in future.



"Perhaps we should remind investors that the value of units can go up as well as down."

McSleep's McWrit

Tired British travellers may soon be able to stop off for the night for a McSleep. The name now graces a chain of no-frills hotels in the United States owned by the Quality International group. This vexes McDonald's so much that the hamburger seller is suing. When all the hoo-ha is over, QI, which has about 1,000 hotels worldwide, might introduce McSleep here. The group has just half a dozen hotels in Britain, where it has mainly franchised its chain names. But it expects to have its first newly built hotel soon, under a management contract, in London's Docklands. By the end of next year the British chain is expected to swell to about 30 hotels, according to Roy Murray, QI's general manager in Britain. Murray, in Innsbruck for the annual convention of the Association of British Travel Agents, thinks McSleep-style hotels will do well on the edge of towns or at the side of main roads. He doesn't say what the food will be like.

Just when America needs a calm, firm hand on the financial tiller, I hear that Federal Reserve Board chairman Alan Greenspan is all but a slave to his whims. According to New York graphology guru Ruth Brayer, Greenspan is more emotional and less intellectual than his cigar-puffing predecessor Paul Volcker. After analysing their signatures, Brayer also concludes that Mr Greenspan "is a doer and a risk-taker." Oh dear.

Joe Joseph



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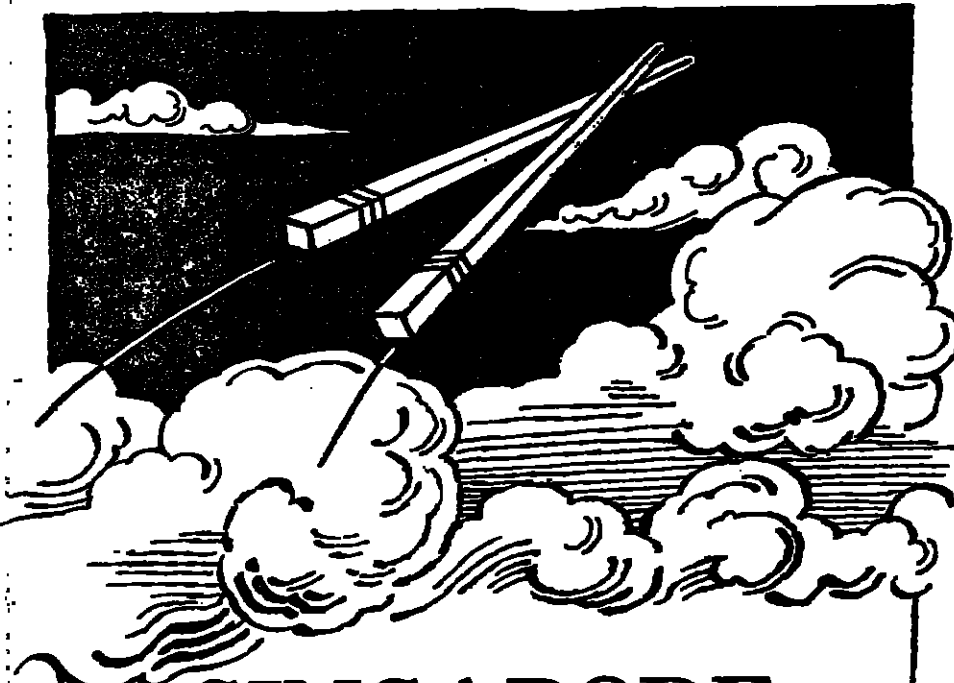
	1987	1986
Turnover	£429.9m	£401.2m*
Profit before Tax	£65.7m	£56.5m
Earnings per Share	19.4p	16.4p
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A BREATH OF FRESH AIR

AIR CANADA

BA and B-Cal: why the

Extracts from the Monopolies and Mergers Commission report on the British Airways takeover bid for British Caledonian Airways.

The report said B-Cal's present, Gatwick-based route structure was less a product of market forces than the result of Government policies.

B-Cal has never been very profitable. After obtaining several scheduled licences in the early 1970s, the oil price rise forced it to suspend flights to the US. By the early 1980s, virtually all its flights were scheduled. Now it flies to more than 38 destinations. In terms of passengers, B-Cal is the 15th-largest scheduled carrier in Europe. It formed a charter arm, Cal Air, in 1982.

BA flies to 145 destinations in 68 countries and is the world's largest carrier of international scheduled passengers. Its charter line, British Airtrains, is based at Gatwick. It has been profitable since 1983.

Given B-Cal's financial situation at the time of reference, it seemed to the MMC that it could not continue to operate in its present form. If support were not quickly found, the airline would have to drastically reduce its size or face possible liquidation.

The airline confirmed that foreign interest had been shown, but thought that, while a possibility, such an alliance could have serious drawbacks. Too large a foreign stake could mean control of B-Cal passing out of British hands, leading to the withdrawal of route licences.

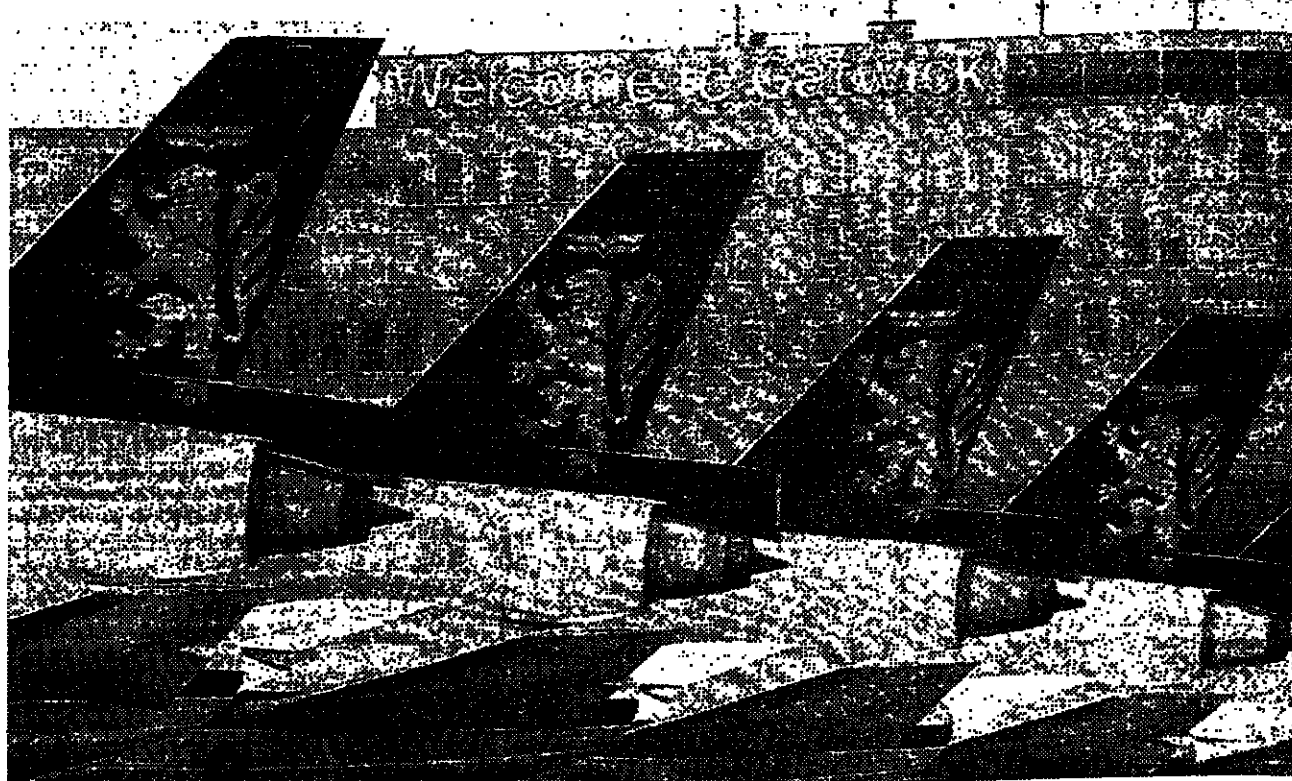
It is clear the BA bid raised issues of competition for domestic and international airline services, and the MMC considered the effect of the loss of B-Cal as a competitor to BA and whether there were any measures to safeguard users' interest.

Competition policy between BA and B-Cal and an overseas carrier is frequently restricted. Air services agreements may provide for alignment of fares and capacity limitation and there may also be inter-airline arrangements for pooling revenues.

Many such arrangements are now being discontinued, particularly within the EEC. Nevertheless, it is doubtful whether competition restricted to BA and the foreign national carrier will ever be fully effective. Trends on services between London and European destinations suggest that competition between a number of airlines, and new carriers, means lower fares.

However, there are restrictions on the number of airlines or on their share of capacity, and new entrants would find difficulty in obtaining airport slots required for competition.

In spite of its handicaps, B-Cal has offered significant competition to BA on some routes and its absorption



would constitute a loss. The two airlines have competed on services to five domestic and 13 foreign destinations.

On domestic services, B-Cal is BA's only competitor from London to Manchester, its main competitor to Jersey, and second strongest competitor to Glasgow and Edinburgh. B-Cal only has a minimal share of the Aberdeen route. If B-Cal's licences were retained, the merged airline would carry all air passengers between London and Manchester, and about 80 per cent from London to Glasgow, Edinburgh and Jersey.

On European services, competition is intense between London and Amsterdam. There is less competition, however, on six European routes flown by B-Cal and BA. After the merger, BA and the appropriate national carrier would provide the only scheduled services, except for restricted operations by certain carrier to Nice, Milan and Geneva.

There are limitations on the number of carriers that can be designated, or on capacity, on all six long-haul routes operated by BA and B-Cal: to New York, Los Angeles, Muscat, Dubai, Hong Kong and Tokyo. On all but one of these - New York - B-Cal is the only other British carrier; on most it is the second or third-largest carrier of any nationality. After the merger the combined airline would carry between 32 per cent (New York) and 55 per cent (Dubai) of passengers on each route.

We doubt, however, whether the merger would adversely affect competition on routes to the US as there is considerable competition.

After a merger there would therefore be several routes where competition to the merged airline from other carriers might not provide a sufficient safeguard to the public interest; in some there

may be barriers to new operators. It seems to us that the routes where this might represent a detriment are particularly the British domestic services and the routes London to Nice, Milan, Geneva, Paris, Brussels, Hong Kong and Tokyo respectively.

Slots: The scheduling of slots at British airports and their integration with the schedules of foreign airports is a complex business. Several airlines using Gatwick expressed fears that the merged airline, because of its size, would be able to use the number of slots it held at the airport to the detriment of competitors.

Although this would not reduce the number of slots available for other airlines, it is clear that an airline holding so many slots would be in a strong position for trading them with other airlines. Charter traffic at Gatwick: Charter services represent the fastest-growing sector of the British civil aviation market, and in the provision of these services our airlines lead the world. About 18 million passengers were carried on charter flights by British airlines in 1986-87, of which more than 14 million were carried by airlines other than BA, British Airtrains, B-Cal and Cal Air.

Under the traffic distribution rules, whole-plane charter services are in general forbidden at Heathrow. This has meant that Gatwick, although intended by Government as the second London area hub, now handles nearly half of British charter passengers. About 58 per cent of passengers using Gatwick fly on charter services, although it remains government policy, when and if it becomes necessary, to give priority at Gatwick to scheduled services.

Several charter airline companies voiced concern that their position at Gatwick would be threatened by the

merger. The airport is approaching the limits of its capacity and it is feared that the merged airline, when rationalizing its services, would switch some of its scheduled flights to Gatwick, thus hastening the day when no further expansion of charter flights would be possible, or when charterers would be turned away to other airports.

Fears were also expressed that BA would use its scheduled service aircraft on charter flights on weekends and holidays, and therefore undercut charter companies by pricing these flights at below full cost. We recognize the ability of the merged airline thus to switch resources between scheduled and charter services, but BA can do this at present; and we do not feel that BA should be prevented in this respect from deploying its aircraft fleet in what it considers to be the most efficient manner.

There seems little doubt that the incidence of scheduled flights at Gatwick will increase, as demand grows and more operators take advantage of liberalization within the Community. It is easy to understand the concern expressed by some charter operators who feel that it is their business that has built up Gatwick over the years, but as long as it remains government policy to develop Gatwick as a hub airport and to give priority to scheduled flights there, the time must come when some charterers will have to operate from other airports.

This merger may marginally affect the timing of the move, but we think its probability.

Ground services: The merger would bring under the control of BA various services B-Cal has in the past made available to other airlines, particularly at Gatwick, such as aircraft maintenance and flight simulator training. BA provides these services itself. Fears were expressed that BA

might deny these facilities to competitors, or that it would be in a position to dominate their provision in Britain.

No doubt BA will give priority to its own requirements, but to the extent that surplus capacity continues to exist if the facilities are combined within one company it would be commercial sense to continue to market that surplus. BA told us the B-Cal maintenance and repair facilities at Gatwick made available to other airlines would continue to be offered to third parties.

Structure of the civil aviation industry: More general concern was expressed over the effect the merger could have on the structure of the industry. It was said the merger would accentuate the structural imbalance, would undermine the Government's encouragement of a multi-airline policy, and mark the end of the second-force airline concept.

It seems inevitable that, with or without this merger, there will continue to be one British airline considerably larger than any of the many others that can flourish in its shade. In that case, the more efficient use that BA as the flag carrier can make of the two London area hub airports, and of the opportunities there for interlining, the more effectively it can represent British national interests. To that extent the synergies that BA has identified as a likely result of the merger are to be welcomed, providing BA is not enabled to take unfair advantage of its power.

Market dominance: BA is now, and has been since its formation, the largest airline in Britain. We cannot determine in advance the extent to which the merged airline could, or would wish to, misuse its position; but we can understand the fears of some airlines that this position is capable of being abused.

Investors warned on NTT

Tokyo (Reuters) - Nippon Telegraph & Telephone Corporation (NTT) shares sold rapidly yesterday but investors could suffer later, securities analysts said.

"About 98 per cent of the shares have been sold already," said an official at one of the large Japanese brokers underwriting the sale of the 1.95 million shares. "It has been a success."

It has also been a success for the Japanese government, which will receive about 5,000 billion yen (£36.5 billion) from the sale of its shares. In addition, the securities houses which underwrote the sale should receive about ¥60 billion yen, the analysts said.

Investors, however, who paid ¥2.55 million each for the shares during the last two days, could lose heavily.

Mr Toranobu Sugai, senior trader at Shearson Lehman Brothers' Tokyo branch, said: "If the market continues plunging, it will be very difficult to keep NTT share prices from falling."

The Tokyo stock market has lost about 21 per cent of its value since October 14, before Wall Street's big plunge on October 19. NTT shares have fallen less than 10 per cent in the same period. They closed on Wednesday at ¥2.60 million each.

NTT prices were kept artificially high before the offering, analysts said, with cash-rich Japanese securities houses, the main underwriters of the sale, buying NTT shares on their own accounts to keep the price stable.

Now the shares are off the securities houses' books, however, they and the government have less interest in seeing the price remain high, analysts said.

The three-day selling period ends today. Mr Ron Napier, analyst at Salomon Brothers in Tokyo, said: "I think they (the underwriters) will probably let NTT shares act much more like a real market after today. If the market falls, they will also drop."

LAND SECURITIES PLC INTERIM RESULTS

Extracts from the consolidated revenue account for the half year ended

Year to 31.3.87 (audited)		30.9.87 (unaudited)	30.9.86 (unaudited)
£m	£m	£m	£m
175.8	Rental income	96.5	85.2
204.1	Total income	118.6	97.6
164.0	Net rents and interest receivable	97.4	77.9
43.4	Interest payable	32.9	19.8
120.6	Income before taxation	64.5	58.1

The income before taxation for the second half of the year to 31st March 1988 is not expected to differ materially from that of the half year to 30th September 1987.

An interim dividend has been declared of 3.65p per share (1986: 3.25p) which with the related tax credit is equivalent to 5p (1986: 4.577p).

Good progress is being made on our active development programme of offices in Central London and at retail sites around the country.

New office projects involve buildings of various sizes, each well situated and giving a spread of location without relying on any particular sector of tenant demand. Work has started on two City office buildings totalling over 300,000 sq. ft. and these are under offer to prospective tenants. A start is planned between January and June 1988 on a further 700,000 sq. ft. in the City, West End and Victoria.

Construction is under way on one of three major new covered shopping centres. The shopping centre refurbishment programme progresses well. Our retail warehouse portfolio now approaches a potential 4m sq. ft.

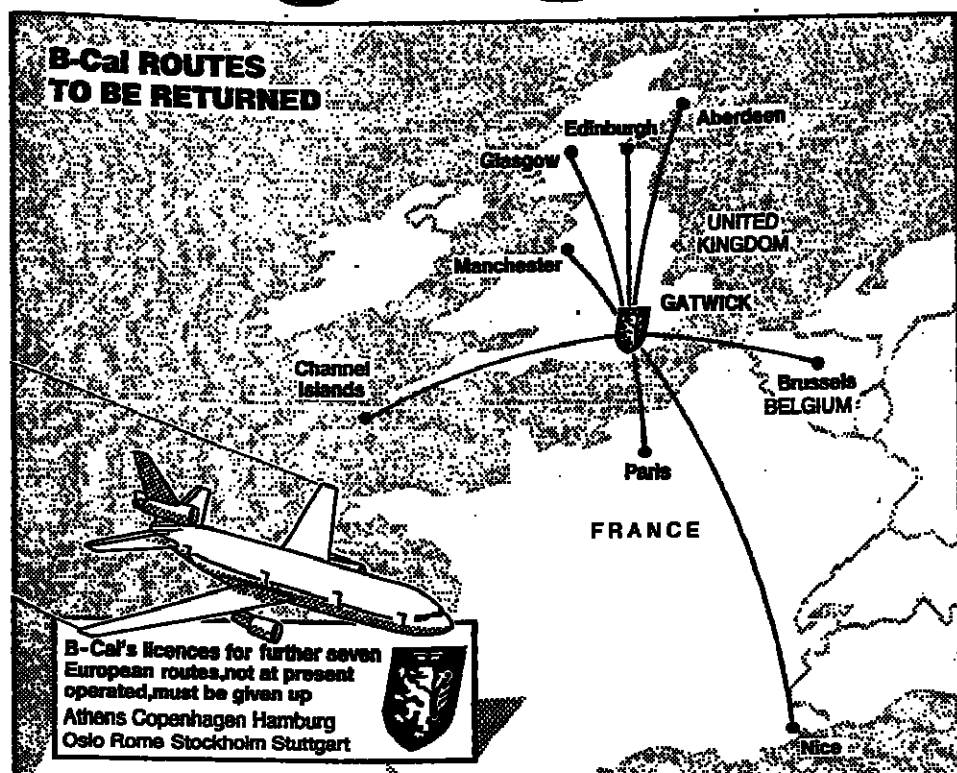
Active portfolio management continues, including buying in leases for redevelopment, refurbishment and reletting. We shall continue to seek acquisitions and future developments as and when appropriate opportunities arise.

Cash resources are sufficient to fund the current development programme. Borrowings exceed £900m, over two thirds of which is not repayable until 2007 or later.

A leaflet setting out the Interim Results and comments in more detail has been despatched to the Shareholders. A copy may be obtained from The Secretary.

LAND SECURITIES PLC, Landsec House, 21 New Fetter Lane, London EC4P 4PY

merger goes ahead



The Monopolies and Mergers Commission concludes:

It appeared to us as the matter was originally presented a merger of BA and B-Cal might lead to these destinations:

(a) The removal of competition between BA and B-Cal would leave a number of routes with either no competition or a level of competition too low to exert any pressure on the merged airline. On some of these routes there would be legal or political barriers to new entry;

(b) The merged airline would occupy a very powerful market position, which would open to it opportunities of predatory or anti-competitive behaviour;

(c) The merged airline might present a threat to the position of charter operators at Gatwick; and

(d) The merged airline might withhold from competing airlines facilities for maintenance, repairs and training.

The merger would also have important beneficial results. It would strengthen the competitive position of BA, the only British company competing with leading foreign airlines worldwide, and may have to face increasing competition from American mega-carriers.

Traffic should be increased over the combined present traffic of BA and B-Cal as the result of the greater number of connecting flights. Financial savings would arise, in

particular, from more efficient and flexible use of aircraft and crews, rationalization of fleets and of maintenance facilities and removal of duplication of overheads, and procurement of aircraft on terms available to BA.

The great majority of those who gave us their views on the merger (including the Department of Transport and the CAA) did not oppose it outright.

The merger would also have the consequence of removing the risk of the enforced liquidation of B-Cal or the breaking up of its business.

The proposals ultimately put before us by BA now include the following:

(a) Within one month of acquiring a controlling interest in B-Cal, BA will return all B-Cal's licences to operate domestic routes, including routes to the Channel Islands; and B-Cal's licences to operate routes between Gatwick and Paris, Brussels, Nice, Athens, Copenhagen, Hamburg, Oslo, Rome, Stockholm, and Stuttgart;

(b) Within the same period of one month BA will withdraw B-Cal's pending appeals against the grant by the CAA to Air Europe of licences to operate routes between Gatwick and Amsterdam, Brussels, Copenhagen, Frankfurt, Geneva, Munich, Paris, and Zurich;

(c) BA will retain its right to apply to the CAA for the

reissue of the licences returned;

(d) BA will not oppose any application made for a licence to operate in competition with the merged airline on any route on which the presently existing services of BA and/or B-Cal would not be artificially constrained by inter-governmental agreements;

(e) The merged airline will operate as one carrier for the purpose of designation by Britain on international routes;

(f) BA will submit to a review by the CAA of all routes at present operated by B-Cal for the purpose of seeing whether further British competition would be desirable;

(g) BA will surrender a minimum of 5,000 slots at Gatwick, spread reasonably throughout the year;

(h) BA will continue after the merger to offer to other airlines without discrimination the maintenance and repair facilities; and (i) BA will merge the charter activities of British Airtravels with the relatively small charter activities operated by B-Cal.

B-Cal's licence for the route between Gatwick and Geneva will not be returned, but the operation of the merged airline as one carrier will leave room for the designation of another British carrier. Here again a licence has been granted to Air Europe and B-Cal's appeal against this will be withdrawn. Whether Air Europe will take advantage of

this is uncertain, for it told us it would not wish to serve any destination that would be served by the merged airline, as Geneva would, from both Heathrow and Gatwick. However, the licence has been granted; if Air Europe does not use it, another airline will be able to apply to the CAA to withdraw the licence from Air Europe and grant it to the other airline instead.

BA told us it did not propose to return the licence for the route between Gatwick and Milan because of the restraints on capacity imposed by the bilateral agreement between Britain and Italy. If the agreement can be changed to relax these restraints, BA will not oppose any application by another airline for a licence to fly between London and Milan.

BA takes a similar view of services between London and Hong Kong. B-Cal's licence will not be returned, but the operation of the merged airline as one carrier will leave room for designation of another British airline. The bilateral agreement with Hong Kong is under review. If its capacity restrictions are relaxed to allow another British airline to fly on the route without reduction of the services provided by BA and B-Cal, BA will not oppose an application by another airline for a licence.

The effect of the developed proposals, therefore, is to reduce very considerably the possible effect on competition we had apprehended. On most routes where this effect would have been greatest the granting of licences to competing airlines (as well as to the merged airline) will not be within the control of the CAA.

If none of the licences to be returned is re-issued to BA, BA will be surrendering nearly 20,000 of the 33,500 slots at Gatwick now used by B-Cal and Cal Air. BA will in any event surrender 5,000 of these slots. This will modify considerably the position of the merged airline at Gatwick and the possibility of its taking unfair advantage of its strength.

In our judgement, the effect of BA's present proposals would be to make the market power of the merged airline in relation to other British airlines smaller than we had thought. In fact, opportunities for the growth and development of other airlines will be correspondingly increased, and the risk of predatory or anti-competitive conduct by the merged airline reduced.



NINE MONTHS' REVIEW

ASSURANCE

Strong progress maintained

★ Operating profit before taxation increased by 77% to £127.7m.

★ Underwriting results continued to improve in the United Kingdom and United States. Our current best estimate for the cost of the October storms in the United Kingdom, after reinsurance recoveries, is £15m. The amount will be charged in the 4th quarter.

★ Life and financial services activities made good progress.

★ Shareholders' funds amounted to £1,440m at 30 September and the solvency ratio was 68.4%. The recent upheaval in financial markets is estimated to have reduced shareholders' funds at 6 November by 18% to £1,175m. The solvency ratio remains strong at 58.0%

MAIN FEATURES OF RESULTS

	9 months 1987	9 months 1986	Year 1986
	Unaudited £m	Unaudited £m	Audited £m
Total premium income	2,256.3	2,092.1	2,765.9
Life profits	61.1	58.2	88.2
Non-life operating result	66.6	14.0	30.9
Operating profit before taxation	127.7	72.2	119.1
Taxation and minorities	(48.8)	(25.8)	(36.4)
Realised investment gains	58.1	56.0	77.2
Profit attributable to shareholders	137.0	102.4	159.9
Shareholders' funds	1,440	1,360	1,428
Earnings per share	32.80p	24.82p	38.77p
Operating profit before taxation	£m	£m	£m
United Kingdom	97.4	59.9	97.5
United States	(1.5)	(22.3)	(23.0)
Netherlands	31.9	37.6	50.1
Canada	6.5	8.3	6.2
Rest of the World	22.5	19.4	29.1
Interest on central borrowings - external	(14.0)	(17.3)	(22.3)
- intra-group	(15.1)	(13.4)	(18.5)
	127.7	72.2	119.1



Commercial Union Assurance Company plc

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Konica U-BiX 150Z	GOOD VALUE
Konica U-BiX 220Z	WORTH A LOOK

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a new Konica machine between 1st October and 31st December enter our £5,000 Christmas draw.

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IT'S NOT DIFFICULT TO TELL THE FORTUNES OF OUR TEA AROUND THE WORLD. SIMPLY READ THE LEAVES.

You don't have to be a clairvoyant to discover how successful our brands of tea are in this country. Apart from the Tetley tea folk continually singing our praises on television, six million more ordinary folk, regularly sing our praises over their breakfast tables every morning of the week.

So perhaps it's not so astonishing that our major tea brands, Tetleys, Lyons and Quick Brew now account for one in five of all the cuppas sold in Britain. A closer look at our tea business around the world does, however, reveal some facts which are a little more surprising.

From Yemen's backstreets to Uruguay's ritzy hotels, our brands are the only English words many people speak.

We sell to 50 countries and in the last 4 years we've launched 20 new tea products.

In over fifty different countries in fact, you'll find Allied-Lyons teas. In countries as far apart as Spain, Sweden, Canada and Portugal you'll discover we're the brand leaders. And in the billion dollar United States tea market we're one of the leading brands in the country and rapidly expanding.

Not of course that tea is to everyone's taste. Which accounts for the success of our coffee business around the world. In Great Britain, our Lyons Original is the best selling brand in the ground coffee market.

And in the States our Medaglia D'Oro, Bustello and El Pico brands have long been making all the right noises with espresso and cappuccino drinkers. We have been the brand leaders in the American espresso coffee market for years.

The success of our tea and coffee business is just one more example of our commitment to our role as a leading international food, drink and leisure group. Not that we have any intention of resting on our laurel leaves.

Last year our tea and coffee sales were over five hundred million pounds. And although we wouldn't care to tell our rivals how we see the future, we would say this. We're not predicting any good fortune for them.

Allied-Lyons



In the billion dollar American market we're one of the leading brands in the country and rapidly expanding.

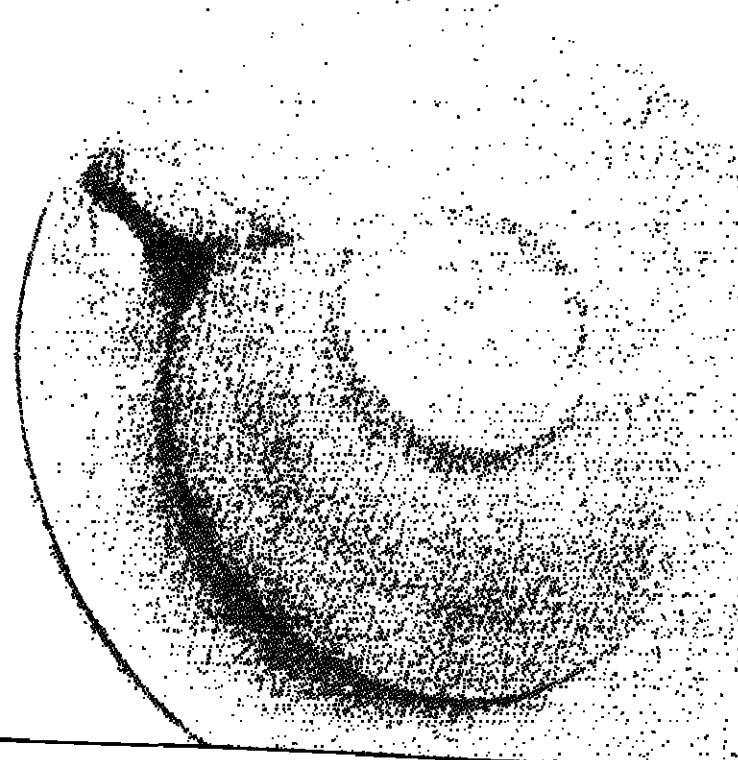


Canada alone buys over 30 million dollars worth of our teas every year. From flavoured teas to tea bags.



One in every five cups of tea drunk in Britain is from Allied-Lyons.

Last year our sales of hot drinks were over £500 million. Who can say what will be revealed in the future?



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THE 1000 COMPANIES

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Lep in £19.7m deal for Ronson properties

Lep Group, best known for its freight forwarding activities, is extending its property interests via the purchase of a commercial property portfolio from Mr Gerald Ronson's Heron Group in a deal worth £19.7 million.

Heron is taking 4.76 million Lep shares, or 4.99 per cent of the equity, as part of the consideration. The balance is being paid in cash, £2 million on completion and £11.25 million at the end of 1988.

The portfolio comprises one long leasehold and eight freehold properties with a spread of uses, including a shopping centre in Nuneaton, Warwickshire; a London office building and a mixed-use property in the west end of London.

Mr John Read, Lep's chairman, said that funding for any developments would be provided from the group's existing resources.

"The acquisition provides a significant opportunity to develop the property activities as one of the group's five core businesses. The present rental income from the properties will result in an increase in earnings per share on the enlarged capital," he added.

Klark-Teknik up

Klark-Teknik, the USM-quoted manufacturer of electronic equipment, made pretax profits of £1.14 million in the year to the end of July compared with £907,000 the previous year. Turnover rose 51 per cent to £4.5 million. The final dividend was raised to 0.8p (0.7p), making a total of 1.5p (1.4p).

Evered sale

Evered Holdings, which is still rationalizing after its acquisition of London & North, yesterday sold its 75 per cent stake in the suspended ceiling contractor, Caledonian Contracts (Aberdeen). The buyer is Mr A Webster, a Caledonian director.

Payout missed

Scottish National Trust, the investment trust, yesterday announced that it was passing its final dividend for the year to September 30, having made a final payout of 3.65p last year. Pretax profits were up to £6.2 million from £5.5 million last year. Earnings per share rose to 6.7p (5.9p).

£700,000 deal

Bonded Laminates Profiles, the USM-quoted company, has paid £700,000 for Woodtape, a company specializing in edge-banding and other materials for the furniture industry. The deal involves the issue of 168,000 BLP shares - worth £143,000 yesterday - with the balance being paid in cash.

£2.5m purchase

Lancaster Group, the vehicle distributor, has agreed to pay £2.5 million for G Eric Hunt, a Leeds-based BMW dealership. The purchase is conditional on a satisfactory accountants' report on Hunt and the achievement of pretax profits of not less than £450,000 in the year to September 30, 1987.

Arnot Dublin

Arnot Dublin, the Irish department store group, has sold its Leeds-based BMW dealership. The purchase is conditional on a satisfactory accountants' report on Hunt and the achievement of pretax profits of not less than £450,000 in the year to September 30, 1987.



Tony Garner of Winchmore

Changes at Yale and Valor

Yale and Valor: Mr John Ellis becomes divisional managing director of the Water Heating division and becomes a member of the group's British executive committee. Mr Philip Horley becomes financial director of Dreamland and Mr John Fails becomes managing director of Yale Security Products.

Philip Harris Holdings: Mr Frank B Taylor becomes a director.

Winchmore: Mr Tony Garner is made chief executive. Simon Container Machinery: Mr Timothy Barling becomes finance director and company secretary.

Stylo: Mr Pat Hammond-Turner joins the board as a non-executive director.

BMP Business: Miss Jevelia Horsfall becomes director of planning and research.

George Oliver (Footwear): Mr Graham Taylor becomes managing director and Mr Lewis Oliver becomes distribution director.

Fitzwilliam: Mr David J Davies, Mr Greville Howard and Mr Ray McKenna join the board.

EW Payne (UK): Mr DW Graves becomes a director.

Bank Leu AG: Mr Alexander Iken, Mr Rolf Kaelin and Mr Eugen Vetsch become senior vice presidents.

Gibbs Hartley Cooper: Mr John Evans becomes chairman and joint managing director of the North American division. Mr Chris Tacker becomes director responsible for United Kingdom business development.

Howden Group: Mr Ronald H Campbell becomes a non-executive director.

Focus Events: Mr David O'Brien is made chief executive, and Mr Geoff Dickinson becomes managing director.

Mecca Social Clubs: Mr Stephen Tate becomes marketing director.

First Financial Advertising: Mr Mike Lomax becomes managing director in succession to Mr John Goldsmith who becomes chairman and chief executive.

Irish Life expands with \$100m buy

Irish Life Assurance, Ireland's leading life group, is buying into the US market with the acquisition of Midwestern United Life Insurance for about \$100 million (£56 million).

The acquisition, expected to be finalized early next year, is a first, significant step for the Irish group in the US, where it has been planning to expand for some time.

Midwestern, owned by Nationale-Nederlanden, the Netherlands' largest insurance group, is based in Fort Wayne, Indiana, and is licensed to trade everywhere in the US outside New York State.

The intention is that it will be acquired by Irish Life's US subsidiary, Carrig International, but the shares may have to be held in trust unless and until Irish Life, still 95 per cent-owned by the Irish government, wins its campaign for privatization. Some US states place restrictions on government-owned insurance companies.

Midwestern's premium income last year was \$31 million, and assets at the end of June were \$250 million. In recent years it has concentrated on developing its agency and policy administration systems.

Mr David Kingston, the Irish Life managing director, says the group is well placed for future growth.

Irish Life has growing international ambitions. About 20 per cent of its business is done in Britain, and the group is looking for opportunities on the Continent.

General Accident

NINE-MONTHS' RESULTS

The results for the nine months ended 30th September 1987, estimated and unaudited, are compared below with those for the similar period in 1986, which are restated at 31st December 1986 rates of exchange; also shown are the actual results for the full year 1986.

It must be emphasised that the results for the interim period do not usually provide a reliable indication of those for the full year.

	9 Months to 30.9.87 Estimate £ millions	9 Months to 30.9.86 Estimate £ millions	Year 1986 Actual £ millions
Premium Income			
General Business	1,739.6	1,585.4	2,184.8
Long Term Business	159.1	142.5	203.1
	1,898.7	1,727.9	2,387.9
Investment Income (see note)	239.2	215.9	297.8
Underwriting -			
General Business Result	(65.0)	(133.6)	(180.9)
Long Term Business Profits	9.5	7.2	10.4
Less Interest on Loans	3.1	1.7	2.2
UK Employee Profit Sharing Scheme	-	-	1.9
Profit before Taxation	180.6	87.8	123.2
Taxation - UK and Overseas	35.6	5.3	10.1
Profit after Taxation	145.0	82.5	113.1
Minority Interests and Preference Dividend	2.1	1.5	2.3
Net Profit attributable to Shareholders	142.9	81.0	110.8
Earnings per Ordinary Share	76.6p	44.2p	60.5p
Principal exchange rates used in translating overseas results			
U.S.A.	\$1.63	\$1.48	\$1.48
Canada	\$2.13	\$2.05	\$2.05

Note Investment income excludes £7.9m (1986 £8.6m) representing amortisation of U.S. deep discount bonds which under the U.S.A. accounting conventions would be credited to earnings.

ANALYSIS BY TERRITORY OF GENERAL BUSINESS PREMIUM INCOME AND UNDERWRITING RESULT			
	9 months to 30.9.87 Premium Underwriting Income Result £m	9 months to 30.9.86 Premium Underwriting Income Result £m	
U.K.	604.5	(12.0)	(48.9)
U.S.A.	615.2	(38.5)	(54.5)
EEC other than U.K.	114.2	(9.7)	(16.0)
Canada	210.3	4.4	(5.3)
Others, including London Market Business	195.4	(9.2)	(8.9)
	1,739.6	(65.0)	1,585.4 (133.6)

Net written premiums and investment income increased in sterling terms by 9.7% and 10.8% respectively. Adjusted to exclude the effects of currency fluctuations, the increases were 14.7% and 16.8% respectively.

In the third quarter there was a worldwide underwriting loss of £8.5m (1986 £35.9m loss) including a profit of £7.9m (1986 £12.1m loss) in the United Kingdom and a £6.9m loss (1986 £15.0m loss) in the United States. In the aggregate other markets produced underwriting losses of £9.5m (1986 £38.8m loss). The pre-tax profit for the quarter amounted to £78.2m (1986 £38.4m profit).

For the nine months in the United Kingdom there was an underwriting loss of £12.0m (1986 £48.9m loss). With a much reduced loss in the quarter the motor account reported a loss of £12.6m (1986 £26.3m loss) at the nine months stage. The improvement in the Homeowners account at the half year was maintained with a profit in the quarter reducing the loss to £5.6m (1986 £8.9m loss). Experience in the Commercial Property account was favourable with a profit for the nine months of £6.5m (1986 £9.6m loss).

For the nine months net written premiums in the United States totalled \$1,003m (1986 \$873m) with an operating ratio of 105.7% as compared with 108.7% for the same period in 1986. On the United Kingdom accounting basis the underwriting loss was £38.5m (1986 £54.5m loss). Some improvement was seen in most major lines particularly commercial.

All major territories and particularly Canada are showing substantial improvement at this stage. The small decline in other markets is attributable to internal reinsurance experience.

New annual life premiums for life business in the United Kingdom in the first nine months of 1987 were £25.3m (1986 £21.9m), and single premiums £28.0m (1986 £22.9m).

The extreme storm damage which affected the United Kingdom in mid October is estimated to have cost approximately £40m gross, £30m net of external reinsurance. No provision for these losses has been made in the nine months statement.

General Accident Fire & Life Assurance Corporation plc.
World Headquarters: Pitheavlis, Perth, Scotland PH2 0NH.

RECENT ISSUES

EQUITIES	
Alba	79 +1
Amer Plastic (61p)	65
Anglo Leasing	170 +10
Banier Homes (105p)	77
Brit Pet P/P	70
Butte Mining (100p)	72
Caledonian	22 +1
Charterhouse	105 +2
Co of Designers (100p)	95
Dolphin Packaging (100p)	95
Expelura	21 +1
Fairway Ltd	78
ISA Int (80p)	83 +5
Kingston Oil (100p)	68
Knoke Knives	68
Lloyd Thompson (170p)	135 -15
Marcel Group	71 -2
Power Corp	70
Ricard (80p)	68
Rolls-Royce (170p)	116 +6
Ross Consumer (165p)	180
Rural Plan	58
Sec Archives	155
Shafsbury (180p)	103 +3
Shafsbury Props (250p)	130 +1
Tubular Exh	21
URS Int	68
USDC Int	120 +7
Widow Secs	120
Zellers Leds	130 +2
RIGHTS ISSUES	
Arms Bacher N/P	3
Civision N/P	3
Eagle 700 N/P	3
Fairfax N/P	3
Harmony Leds N/P	3
Southern Stadium N/P	3
Sourguard N/P	3
St Int N/P	3
TR Energy N/P	3
THIRD MARKET	
1987	
High Low Company Price Bid Offer City	
485 185 Abetec	200 230 ac
56 18 Abetec	22 27 -1
110 18 Allied Int	37 42 -2
225 38 Amstar	37 42 -2
111 35 Andromed Res	65 70 +2
285 116 Broadest	180 200 +15
192 61 Camatch	82 72 +2
203 145 Calypso	51 55 +4
110 40 Chemex Int	33 45 +2
159 80 Corbin	130 140 +5
128 135 Crown Bch	130 140 +5
45 9 Do Wmcs	9 11 +1
180 65 Far E Res	63 73 +3
110 111 Epton	14 16 +2
53 20 Honoral	24 28 +1
191 56 Kemp (P)	42 47 +2
95 80 Leds	60 65 +5
100 15 Leds Tech	70 80 +15
128 85 Medica	82 92 +10
67 15 Theme Hlgs	45 55 +1
715 135 UPL	130 140 +1
140 103 Uni Group	105 115 +2

BASE LENDING RATES

ABN	9.00%
Adam & Company	9.50%
BCCI	9.00%
Consolidated Crds	9.00%
Co-operative Bank	9.50%
C. Hoare & Co	9.00%
Hong Kong & Shanghai	9.00%
Lloyds Bank	9.00%
Nat Westminster	9.00%
Royal Bank of Scotland	9.00%
TSB	9.00%
Citibank NA	9.50%

TRADITIONAL OPTIONS

First Dealings November 2
Last Dealings November 13
Last Declaration February 4
For Settlement February 15

Call options were taken out on 11/11/87: Owners Abroad, Oseery Estates, BOMS, Rover Group, Bata Mining, Rutland, Premier, Poly Peck, Shanks Lenders, TSB, Eagle Trust, Hawin, Northern Foods, GEC, Stalks, Camper, Aerospace Eng, Cluff Oil, Plessey, Aran Energy, Hanson Trust, Alanco, Slebe, Glenmore, Dares Estates, London Inv. Trust, New Eng. Prop., Greenwich Res., Bula, BP, THF, Dewey Warren, Helcat Bar, British Printing, Pat & Calk Butte Mining.

LONDON TRADED OPTIONS

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[illegible]

SECURITIES

1987 Low Company						1987 High Company						1987 Low Company						1987 High Company					
Est	Price	Offer	Change %	Grns	VOL	Est	Price	Offer	Change %	Grns	VOL	Est	Price	Offer	Change %	Grns	VOL	Est	Price	Offer	Change %	Grns	VOL
51	0.3	0.4	0.1	12	105	43	0.3	0.4	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
52	0.4	0.5	0.1	12	105	43	0.4	0.5	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
53	0.5	0.6	0.1	12	105	43	0.5	0.6	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
54	0.6	0.7	0.1	12	105	43	0.6	0.7	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
55	0.7	0.8	0.1	12	105	43	0.7	0.8	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
56	0.8	0.9	0.1	12	105	43	0.8	0.9	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
57	0.9	1.0	0.1	12	105	43	0.9	1.0	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
58	1.0	1.1	0.1	12	105	43	1.0	1.1	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
59	1.1	1.2	0.1	12	105	43	1.1	1.2	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
60	1.2	1.3	0.1	12	105	43	1.2	1.3	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
61	1.3	1.4	0.1	12	105	43	1.3	1.4	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
62	1.4	1.5	0.1	12	105	43	1.4	1.5	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
63	1.5	1.6	0.1	12	105	43	1.5	1.6	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
64	1.6	1.7	0.1	12	105	43	1.6	1.7	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
65	1.7	1.8	0.1	12	105	43	1.7	1.8	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
66	1.8	1.9	0.1	12	105	43	1.8	1.9	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
67	1.9	2.0	0.1	12	105	43	1.9	2.0	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
68	2.0	2.1	0.1	12	105	43	2.0	2.1	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
69	2.1	2.2	0.1	12	105	43	2.1	2.2	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
70	2.2	2.3	0.1	12	105	43	2.2	2.3	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
71	2.3	2.4	0.1	12	105	43	2.3	2.4	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
72	2.4	2.5	0.1	12	105	43	2.4	2.5	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
73	2.5	2.6	0.1	12	105	43	2.5	2.6	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
74	2.6	2.7	0.1	12	105	43	2.6	2.7	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
75	2.7	2.8	0.1	12	105	43	2.7	2.8	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
76	2.8	2.9	0.1	12	105	43	2.8	2.9	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
77	2.9	3.0	0.1	12	105	43	2.9	3.0	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
78	3.0	3.1	0.1	12	105	43	3.0	3.1	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
79	3.1	3.2	0.1	12	105	43	3.1	3.2	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
80	3.2	3.3	0.1	12	105	43	3.2	3.3	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
81	3.3	3.4	0.1	12	105	43	3.3	3.4	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
82	3.4	3.5	0.1	12	105	43	3.4	3.5	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
83	3.5	3.6	0.1	12	105	43	3.5	3.6	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
84	3.6	3.7	0.1	12	105	43	3.6	3.7	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
85	3.7	3.8	0.1	12	105	43	3.7	3.8	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
86	3.8	3.9	0.1	12	105	43	3.8	3.9	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
87	3.9	4.0	0.1	12	105	43	3.9	4.0	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
88	4.0	4.1	0.1	12	105	43	4.0	4.1	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
89	4.1	4.2	0.1	12	105	43	4.1	4.2	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
90	4.2	4.3	0.1	12	105	43	4.2	4.3	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
91	4.3	4.4	0.1	12	105	43	4.3	4.4	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
92	4.4	4.5	0.1	12	105	43	4.4	4.5	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
93	4.5	4.6	0.1	12	105	43	4.5	4.6	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
94	4.6	4.7	0.1	12	105	43	4.6	4.7	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
95	4.7	4.8	0.1	12	105	43	4.7	4.8	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
96	4.8	4.9	0.1	12	105	43	4.8	4.9	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
97	4.9	5.0	0.1	12	105	43	4.9	5.0	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
98	5.0	5.1	0.1	12	105	43	5.0	5.1	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
99	5.1	5.2	0.1	12	105	43	5.1	5.2	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
100	5.2	5.3	0.1	12	105	43	5.2	5.3	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
101	5.3	5.4	0.1	12	105	43	5.3	5.4	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
102	5.4	5.5	0.1	12	105	43	5.4	5.5	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
103	5.5	5.6	0.1	12	105	43	5.5	5.6	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
104	5.6	5.7	0.1	12	105	43	5.6	5.7	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
105	5.7	5.8	0.1	12	105	43	5.7	5.8	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
106	5.8	5.9	0.1	12	105	43	5.8	5.9	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
107	5.9	6.0	0.1	12	105	43	5.9	6.0	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
108	6.0	6.1	0.1	12	105	43	6.0	6.1	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
109	6.1	6.2	0.1	12	105	43	6.1	6.2	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
110	6.2	6.3	0.1	12	105	43	6.2	6.3	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
111	6.3	6.4	0.1	12	105	43	6.3	6.4	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
112	6.4	6.5	0.1	12	105	43	6.4	6.5	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
113	6.5	6.6	0.1	12	105	43	6.5	6.6	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160
114	6.6	6.7	0.1	12	105	43	6.6	6.7	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	160	0.1	519	95	280	

FOREIGN EXCHANGES

[illegible]

DOLLAR SPOT RATES

1972	Ireland	1,586.0-1,587.0	Denmark	6,455.0-6,456.0	Italy	1232.0-1237.0
20	Singapore	2,042.0-2,043.0	W Germany	1,747.0-1,750.0	Belgium (Com)	34.35-34.90
21	Malaysia	2,494.0-2,495.0	Switzerland	1,372.1-1,373.7	Hong Kong	7,906.7-7,970.7
25	Australia	0,682.0-0,690.0	Netherlands	1,855.5-1,855.5	Portugal	133.30-136.1
50	Canada	3,191.0-3,191.0	France	5,690.0-5,690.0	Spain	112.50-112.60
75	Sweden	6,050.0-6,060.0	Japan	135.15-135.30	Austria	11.76-11.80
100	Norway	6,390.0-6,390.0				
1976						
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1978						
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MONEY MARKETS

99	Base Rates % Clearing Banks 9 Finance Hse 10%	Dollar Cdn. (US			
98	Discount Market Loans %	1 mth: 6.00-6.05			
97	Overnight High % Low 7% Week: fixed 9%	12 mth: 7.85-7.90	3 mth: 7.30-7.25	6 mth: 7.35-7.30	
96	Treasury Bills (Discount %)				
95	Buying: 2 mth - 8 1/4 % 3 mth - 8 1/2 %				
94	Selling: 2 mth - 8 % 3 mth - 8 1/2 %				
93	Prime Bank Bills (Discount %)				
92	1 mth: 9 1/2 % 2 mth: 9 1/4 % 3 mth: 8 1/2-9 1/4 %				
91	6 mth: 8 1/2-9 %				
90	12 mth: 8 1/2-9 %				
89	Commercial (Discount %)				
88	2 mth: 5 1/2 % 3 mth: 5 1/4 %				
87	6 mth: 5 1/4 %				
86	Interbank (%): Overnight: open 8 1/4 % close 7 1/2 %				
85	1 mweek: 8 1/2-8 1/4 % 2 mth: 8 1/2-8 1/4 %				
84	6 mth: 8 1/2-8 1/4 % 9 mth: 8 1/2-8 1/4 % 12 mth: 8 1/2-8 1/4 %				
83	Local Authority Deposits (%)				
82	2 day: 5 1/2 % 7 day: 5 1/2 % 8 1/2 %				
81	3 mth: 6 % 6 mth: 6 1/2 % 12 mth: 6 1/2 %				
80	Local Authority Bonds (%)				
79	1 mth: 5 1/2-5 1/4 % 2 mth: 5 1/2-5 1/4 %				
78	6 mth: 5 1/2-5 1/4 % 9 mth: 5 1/2-5 1/4 % 12 mth: 5 1/2-5 1/4 %				
77	Starting Cdn. %				
76	1 mth: 5 1/2-5 1/4 % 2 mth: 5 1/2-5 1/4 %				
75	6 mth: 5 1/2-5 1/4 % 9 mth: 5 1/2-5 1/4 % 12 mth: 5 1/2-5 1/4 %				

LONDON FINANCIAL TIMES

LONDON FINANCIAL FUTURES

	Open	High	Low	Close	Vol		Open	High	Low	Close	Vol
Three Month Sterling											
Dec 87	91.43	91.48	91.26	91.22	15942	US Treasury Bond					
Mar 88	91.43	91.48	91.26	91.22	6340	Dec 87	89-13	89-13	89-09	89-08	9433
Jun 88	91.24	91.25	91.12	91.11	1070	Mar 88	88-49	88-49	88-09	88-11	2312
Dec 88	90.85	90.85	90.85	90.85	231	Jun 88	88-49	88-49	88-09	88-11	9
Mar 89	90.85	90.85	90.85	90.85	38	Long Gilt					
Jun 89	90.85	90.85	90.85	90.85	38	Dec 87	123-06	123-06	122-10	122-04	3064
Mar 90	90.85	90.85	90.85	90.85	0	Jun 88	123-11	123-11	122-10	122-04	450
Three Month Eurodollar											
Dec 87	92.54	92.56	92.50	92.50	38920	FT-SE 100					
Mar 88	92.54	92.56	92.50	92.50	2238	Dec 87	158.00	158.00	157.00	156.00	8002
Jun 88	92.05	92.04	92.26	92.37	437	Mar 88	159.00	159.00	158.00	157.00	356
Dec 88	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565	Japanese Govt Bond					
Mar 89	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565	Dec 87	107.00	107.00	106.25	106.25	41
Jun 89	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565	Mar 88	106.25	106.25	106.25	106.25	337
Dec 89	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Mar 90	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Jun 90	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Dec 90	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Mar 91	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Jun 91	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Dec 91	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Mar 92	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Jun 92	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Dec 92	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Mar 93	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Jun 93	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Dec 93	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Mar 94	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Jun 94	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
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Mar 95	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
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Mar 96	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Jun 96	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Dec 96	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Mar 97	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Jun 97	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Dec 97	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Mar 98	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Jun 98	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Dec 98	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Mar 99	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Jun 99	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Dec 99	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Mar 00	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Jun 00	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Dec 00	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Mar 01	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
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Dec 01	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Mar 02	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Jun 02	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Dec 02	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Mar 03	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Jun 03	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Dec 03	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Mar 04	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Jun 04	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Dec 04	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Mar 05	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Jun 05	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Dec 05	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Mar 06	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Jun 06	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Dec 06	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Mar 07	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Jun 07	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Dec 07	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Mar 08	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Jun 08	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Dec 08	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Mar 09	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Jun 09	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Dec 09	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
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Dec 18	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
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Jun 19	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Dec 19	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
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Mar 27	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Jun 27	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Dec 27	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Mar 28	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Jun 28	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Dec 28	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Mar 29	91.89	91.89	91.86	91.85	565						
Jun 29	91.89	91.89	91								

Vol 1294	Copper Stand	1530.0-1535.0	1200
G W Joynson	Lead	1475.0-1485.0	1180
		348.50-349.00	320

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سكراين الاصل

GENERAL APPOINTMENTS

Elaine Sunderland: Emancipation goes to work in the boardroom

Challenging for the prizes in the former male club



Mrs Elaine Sunderland is a director of the executive search company, Alexander Hughes & Associates, and a former human resource director of Max Factor and Wilkinson Sword Consumer Products Group.

Women in Business or Women in Management can be two of the most emotive phrases used. They frequently induce reactions of overly "pro" or "anti" sentiments, rarely the general acceptance of Men in Business or Men in Management which, incidentally, are phrases seldom used when referring to the male gender.

The major difference between men and women in a business/industrial environment is that men accept appointments with the expectation of career progression, while women accept appointments with gratitude and the knowledge that they have to prove their worth in order to be considered for further promotion.

During the past 25 years of being a senior executive and company director in industries as diverse as pottery manufacture, textiles, cosmetics and pharmaceuticals, household consumer products and executive search, I have seen the attitude to women in senior management and executive roles change considerably, both from the male acceptance of a woman colleague — albeit on occasions a reluctant one — to the expectancy and challenge of women themselves who today, more than ever before, have the educational qualifications, the commitment to career goals and the ability to combine home and family demands with the responsibilities of a high-powered job.

Social attitudes in the past were not always kindly disposed to working women. One used to hear men remark "I keep my wife at home. I don't let her go out to work" or, when explaining why the son should go to University and not the daughter, would say "As long as she can cook, sew and keep a house clean, she'll soon find a husband to keep her." Rather as one might talk of a person keeping a gun dog or a pair

of working ferrets.

Male colleagues could also be somewhat disconcerting. It was often suggested that unmarried women managers and executives were career women because they couldn't "get a man" or were "on the shelf". The married ones fended off remarks such as "obviously your husband's job isn't good enough to allow you to stay at home and start a family."

The thought that any woman could decide not to have a family or could possibly have children and continue to hold down a senior position was beyond comprehension. Some of the few who did were accused of neglecting their children: the employment of a nanny frequently evoked suggestions of "farming the children out". It was totally acceptable to stay at home and have a nanny — that was posh! The possibility of the executive mother's contribution to the family's economy being a necessity to their particular lifestyle, was never considered.

Companies also discriminated between men and women managers: benefit packages often had a "men only" label attached. Medical health assurance and pension schemes, available to men after one or two years' service, were available to women after 10 years'

service and then only to unmarried employees.

Married women, it was felt, should be taken care of by their husbands. Company cars, which are still considered one of the most emotive discussion points in the executive package today, were even more emotive when women managers first became eligible for this benefit.

Twenty years ago my first company car caused an uproar among male colleagues. Not only did I receive a car, but it was an executive Rover. One man remarked he wouldn't have minded so much if it had been a Mini! Grading schemes and policy manuals now outline the benefits for all, irrespective of the sex of the job holder.

Hotels, too, found it difficult to accept businesswomen. When booking rooms for business meetings, hotel porters would raise their eyebrows at the list of three or four gentlemen who would be attending for interviews at two hourly intervals.

One could be sure that at some time during the discussions a waiter, or man who looked like a hotel detective, would enter the room abruptly — when it was obvious that the occupants were in deep discussion, and would apologise profusely, muttering

loudly "...wrong room..."

A fellow director of mine was called Mr Smith. This caused great consternation on one occasion when we stayed in the same hotel while on a business trip. The receptionist apologised that we had not been given adjoining rooms and looked positively dejected on being informed that it was not necessary.

Head waiters also found it difficult to understand that a table booked in the name of Miss or Mrs meant the lady would be picking up the bill. There are still a few of these diehards around, although in the main hotels, restaurants and their staff today are well aware of, and cater for, the requirements of the businesswoman.

Male chauvinism is a much over-discussed subject. It does exist to some extent and, while we have two sexes, I don't see this ever completely disappearing: it will always be there in some form, not necessarily overtly. Where this is overt, it seems to apply to men who are insecure in their jobs; or feel that their manhood is in question by having a career woman as an equal.

With more co-education in schools, colleges and universities, young men and women working

side by side as colleagues — both having attained their position by qualification and promotion — will find their working relationships easier. This eliminates Victorian myths and ideology.

In today's changing climate, how are women themselves adapting to this enlightened thinking? The present decade has seen women's entrepreneurial skills flourish. Many women have started their own businesses having had an idea which no one seemed interested in, or, having gained their experience in large corporations, found their promotional prospects non-existent.

Prominent among the entrepreneurs of today are Jennifer d'Abo of Rymans, Anita Roddick of Body Shop and Steve Shirley of F. International and there are many more.

In an entirely different sphere, but no less entrepreneurial, is Brigadier Helen Meechie who this year, at the age of 48, moved on from her post in the WRAC to take further training on a year-long course for senior officers at the Royal College of Defence Studies in London.

She is the first woman officer to do this and her selection for the college is seen, in some quarters, as a clear signal that she could be

Britain's first woman Major General. She is already an ADC to the Queen, Freeman of the City of London and a CBM. Equally, Anne Mueller, who had the distinction of rising to the top of the Civil Service as Second Permanent Secretary in the Cabinet Office, recently became the only woman member of four Second Permanent Secretaries in the Treasury.

Future entrepreneurs could come from the 3,078 women who this year graduated from the Open University, this being the first time since its establishment, that more women have graduated than men.

The Corporate Woman of today is highly qualified, with possibly a post-graduate MBA. She is an achievement-oriented, totally committed individual who combines all these attributes with a great deal of feminine sensitivity. Courage of their convictions is of paramount importance in their career aspirations.

No woman candidate should expect to be presented to a client by an executive search company or considered by a personnel director for a senior position just because she is female. Along with any male candidates, she must have the qualifications, the experience, the track record and the stamina for the job in question.

Should she succeed in being appointed, she will be expected to work as hard, if not harder than a successful male candidate, be aggressive (but not excessively so), be prepared to work longer hours and travel at the drop of a hat if the job demands. To be considered successful, women have to be seen to be more successful than their male counterparts.

Compared with the USA, the UK still has very few women

executives — "getting there" has not been an easy option. However, every day the appointment columns of the national newspapers have one and often more, names of women appointed to senior executive positions, company directorships and non-executive directorships. The accountability world is one to be watched closely; they have some very astute ladies with formidable qualifications and capabilities.

The National Consumer Council has appointed a woman as its new chairman and, a few months ago, a major business expansion fund announced the formation of a managing committee of six top women who will assess potential target companies.

There will never be a time when we shall see equal numbers of men and women in senior executive positions. Where in the past only a few were lucky enough to make the grade, the new generation will make a tremendous impact on the majority of management disciplines.

Consumer goods companies, whose products are widely used and their purchase influenced directly and indirectly by women, will benefit from the balanced view of a woman as a member of their boardrooms. These businesses have been male-dominated at a senior level in the past. The 1990s will see one, or perhaps two, chief executive officers of major companies emerge.

While the senior management potential of many women managers is grossly under-utilized, women themselves are taking action to rectify this situation. They are actively seeking promotion, changing their jobs where their career paths are blocked and, in general preparing themselves for jobs at the top. They will not find it easy. However they are, and will be, a force to be reckoned with.

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Please write, quoting Ref. ST, enclosing your CV and an outline of your career objectives to: **Boyne Stewart, Director of Human Resources Group, PA Personnel Services, Hyde Park House, 60a Knightsbridge, London SW1X 7LE. Tel: 01 235 6060.**

Few graduates are earning £30K just two years after graduation!

You could be one of them.

TRAINEE SALES REPRESENTATIVES

West London

CONTROL DATA

After two years with us, we expect our Sales Professionals to be earning in the region of £30,000. In fact, with Control Data behind them, most of our Sales Professionals see this as the least they should be achieving.

After all, Control Data sell Data Storage Products to some of the world's premier computer manufacturers. And in a world market worth some several billion dollars, we're the unrivalled leaders.

Yet since you'll join us as a graduate, we know that this alone isn't enough to ensure that you'll succeed. Training is also essential, so we've put together one of the most impressive training programmes to be found in the sales field.

Joining us as a Trainee Sales Representative, on a starting salary of £9,000-£10,000, you'll spend several weeks at the Control Data head office in the United States, as well as visiting our various US plants, followed by a further three months on-the-job training in Britain and Europe before you become a

fully-fledged member of our sales team.

You'll then receive a company car, subsidised health insurance, and entry to our company pension scheme. Plus the opportunity to travel abroad, and unlimited earnings potential.

We intend to put a great deal into your future. But we're also asking for something in return. You must be determined, highly motivated and keen to make a career in sales. Ideally, we'd also like your degree to be in Computing, Economics, Marketing or Business Administration, whilst some knowledge of European languages would be an advantage.

However, if you have the will to succeed, you'll find your fortune at Control Data. To apply, please write with a full CV, to: Keith Johnson, Operations Director, Data Storage Products Division, Control Data Limited, 3 Roundwood Avenue, Stockley Park, Uxbridge UB11 1AG.

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Backed by one of the UK's largest and most influential financial services groups, we are committed to being the major provider of a comprehensive range of quality investment, savings and protection products for the 750,000 individuals who make up the "high net worth" end of the savings market.

As a result of our success we are now looking to strengthen our team of Technical Advisers.

Knowledgeable in personal taxation and its impact upon investment, you will research and assess complex

issues, advise senior management on the product implications of changing legislation and provide advice, guidance and financial planning schemes to support the promotion of the Company's expanding range of products.

We are interested in talking to experienced professionals with the technical expertise, analytical skills and communications ability to operate at the most senior levels. However, we would also consider high-calibre individuals who have recently gained a relevant qualification - possibly within the fields of Law, Accountancy or Taxation.

The salary offered will fully reflect the importance of this position. A valuable benefits package includes mortgage subsidy, season ticket loan, non-contributory pension, discount BUPA, and more.

For an initial discussion, or to request an application form, please telephone Hilary Cunningham on 01-936 8679. Alternatively, send a comprehensive CV to her quoting ref: TAVT, at Prudential Holborn, PSPM, 142 Holborn Bars, London EC1N 2NH.

Keep our High Flyers Flying High

Horizon Holidays is one of Britain's top three travel companies. Our determination to provide superior levels of quality and service is reflected in our commitment to improving the management of our human resources. As a result, two key personnel roles have been created - based at our Head Office in Birmingham.

Personnel and Training Executive (Overseas)

c£15,000 pa

Reporting to the Personnel Manager you will provide a valuable resourcing and development service for 500 employees in 12 countries. Your first task will be to fuse the employment and training sections into one cohesive unit.

With overall responsibility for the standards of all our overseas staff it's a demanding role which covers recruitment, manpower planning, training and the effective administration of personnel systems.

It's a fast moving environment which requires the combined skills of a good systems thinker and energetic people-manager. Ideally a graduate, aged at least 26, you'll have previous personnel experience (including training and, ideally, work overseas) along with a good level of commercial awareness. A professional qualification and sound knowledge of another European language (preferably Spanish) would be an advantage. Mobility is essential as some overseas travel will be necessary.

Senior Training Officer

£11,500-£13,000

You'll work with management to provide professional training strategies for about 400 staff - with the accent very much on performance improvements.

As the source of professional training expertise, it'll be your responsibility to identify needs, design programmes, deliver courses, make improvements and administer the training budget. Your role will also include recruitment, placement and monitoring of trainees from all types of government schemes.

Aged at least 25 and educated to A level standard you'll have at least two years experience in commercial or industrial training and possess an MITD or similar qualification.

In addition to salary, both posts offer a wide range of benefits. Interested? Then please write with full CV and details of current salary to: Maria Duran, Personnel and Training Executive (UK), Horizon, Broadway, Edgbaston, Five Ways, Birmingham B15 1BS.

J239/k23

HORIZON

City Recruitment Consultants

SALES PROFESSIONALS LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES

£12,000 Basic - OTE £25,000

Our prestigious blue chip client requires determined, ambitious and adaptable sales executives.

You must be aged 21-35, achieved a high standard of education and have at least 2-3 years sales experience. The desire to succeed in a competitive environment is essential.

Success will be rewarded with exceptional career opportunities and there is potential for those seeking to progress into management.

Please contact Claire Capsey for an immediate interview.

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CRC Ltd

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Busy West End property company requires the assistance of a number of enthusiastic and reliable research officers for a period of up to six months. Legal or commercial property experience together with general office skills an advantage.

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Please write with outline CV to: Box number A72

A SALES OPPORTUNITY NOT TO BE MISSED

Are you lazy, apathetic, lethargic and dim? Then you are NOT the person for us! What WE are looking for is a young, ambitious, dynamic and creative sales professional who likes working on their own initiative. Experience in the pharmaceutical and/or health and beauty industry would be an advantage but not essential. We are offering top German products to a sophisticated clientele and we would like you to build up new accounts for us.

In return we are offering a basic salary of £9,000 with OTE of at least £12,000 + a Passat 1.8 estate car. If you want a unique opportunity to progress within a small but expanding company to progress within a 40 miles radius of London then contact us immediately on

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Write or telephone: Ted Malabar Whitmore Nesbitt Group, Court House, Church Street, Macclesfield, Cheshire, M13 9JG. 01-448 3120

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Small dynamic company seeks enthusiastic self-motivated people with 12 months proven experience and eager to develop their own style and client. Modern Money is a fast growing Covent Garden based company with an emphasis on new ideas, service and creativity. There are promotional opportunities and the chance to specialise in your own field in this young energetic team.

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We are looking for Chemists, qualified to at least B.Sc. with 4-7 years' experience in process research and development or manufacturing support in the chemical industry. A background that includes organic synthesis could be useful but is not essential. We seek candidates who are looking for a new challenge and opportunity to directly impact on manufacturing processes and are expecting to further their career nationally and internationally. They will retain direct contact with complex chemistry in a modern laboratory and at the same time reap

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We expect a lot from our people but we give plenty in return. Starting salaries, depending upon qualifications and experience, are highly competitive and will rise quickly according to your achievements within the company. In addition, Dow offers all the benefits you'd expect from a major international company including generous relocation expenses to King's Lynn.

If you can match this challenge, please send your C.V. to Personnel Department, Dow Chemical Company Limited, Crossbank Road, King's Lynn, Norfolk PE30 2JD.

DOW

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Specialist Creditor Insurance Underwriters require the immediate appointment of Area Representative in Wales, the Midlands and the North of England. Training will be given but previous insurance or F & I experience would be an advantage. Candidates must have relevant sales experience.

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Head of Research
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Our client is highly regarded for the quality and scope of its work in
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Ideally aged 28-35, your experience and accomplishments in the
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Written applications should be sent initially to JEM Associates.
Replies will be forwarded direct to our client, so please indicate companies
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We are not a placement agency and our role
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£25,000 PLUS CAR -
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As part of the continuing expansion of our Direct Salesforce,
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Experience in direct selling as either a successful Unit
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If you can demonstrate an outstanding record in
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TO GET
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It's often the case that total involvement
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Due to continued expansion we are now seeking:

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Location: Bedford
Package: c. £20,000

An experienced sales and marketing professional with good export
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motivation of good distributors, to take control of the Company's
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Two young and energetic professionals with successful experience of
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responsible for the profitable marketing of the product range of the
factory at which they are based, including profit planning and
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vation. While direct experience of related products would be useful
this is less important than an intelligent and energetic approach to
creating profitable growth.

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Salary: c. £10,000

A young person of graduate or similar level to organise and develop
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All above positions offer real career opportunities in a friendly and
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Can you administer a new initiative?

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Our client is instantly recognisable in today's competitive
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A range of attractive Personal Pension Plans is about to be
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Alternatively, you may be working currently for a major
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Salary will reflect the range and depth of your experience.
The attractive benefits package will include a subsidised
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We have an opportunity for an experienced Field Sales Engineer to
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Together with the other team members, their
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Ideally we are seeking recent graduates: one with a
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with the interest and ability to develop marketing
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Both candidates need to be able to assimilate new
ideas rapidly and to communicate technical and
economic information in a numerate and articulate
manner to designers and specifiers at managerial
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A competitive starting salary is envisaged, with
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Other benefits include BUPA and non-contributory
pension scheme. Some travel will be necessary.
Please apply in writing with CV and salary
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The post will be based in Hastings, East Sussex,
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01-481 4481

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01-481 4481


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Salary circa £15,500

TSB England & Wales PLC Management Services have an opportunity for a Project Engineer at its Milton Keynes Centre.

Applicants must have relevant experience of installations which include air conditioning, diesel generators, UPS systems, HV and LV switchgear, MA sets and Building Management Systems and possess at least HNC in Mechanical Engineering or an equivalent Environmental Services qualification. Candidates must also possess management and administrative skills and be able to prepare detailed technical/financial reports for management approval.

The salary is supported by an attractive range of benefits including relocation assistance where necessary, South East allowance, low cost mortgage and non-contributory pension scheme.

The successful applicant will be responsible to the Building Services Manager for the organisation of Project/Development works and should have building services design experience, preferably with a mechanical services bias.

Applications in writing accompanied by a full CV should be made by Monday 16 November 1987 to:

G.R. Horsfall Esq. Brian Ford Partnership,
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Telephone 01-836 2442 (ext. 2209)

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We need people to run our Milan based courses for Italian Executives, helping them to improve their communication skills in English. You should be a good communicator yourself and able to bring this out in other people. The job calls for the ability to motivate groups of successful and demanding business people, and to take responsibility for their development during the course. You must be able to work independently. Candidates can be graduates in any discipline but must have at least 2 years industrial or commercial experience.

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Please send full c.v with telephone contact number to:

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£10,000+ p.a. after 12 months

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Drop me a line with C.V. to:

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Tel: 01 730 8682

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Marketing
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Chemicals**

An opportunity has arisen to join the London headquarters of the world's leading multinational producer of borates and associated boron chemicals.

Borax Holdings, a member of the RTZ Group is seeking a high calibre graduate for the key post of Assistant Marketing Manager in the European Department. Reporting to the European Manager and working within a young and dynamic team, the successful candidate will be responsible for the co-ordination of Group marketing strategy within the whole of Europe and for a substantial sales turnover through a network of subsidiary companies and agents.

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Details of the position and an application form may be obtained from Mr P.J. Walker, Personnel Manager, Borax Holdings Limited, Borax House, Carlisle Place, London SW1P 1HT. Tel No: 01-834 9070.

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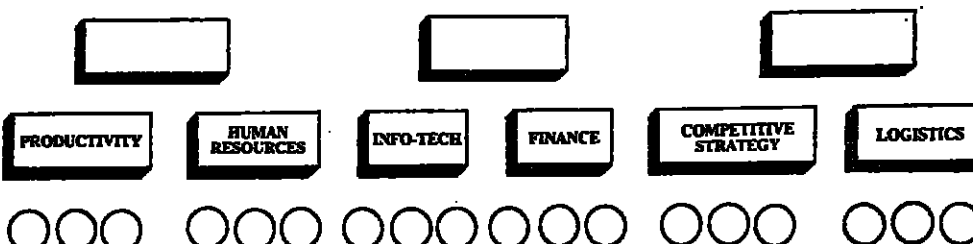
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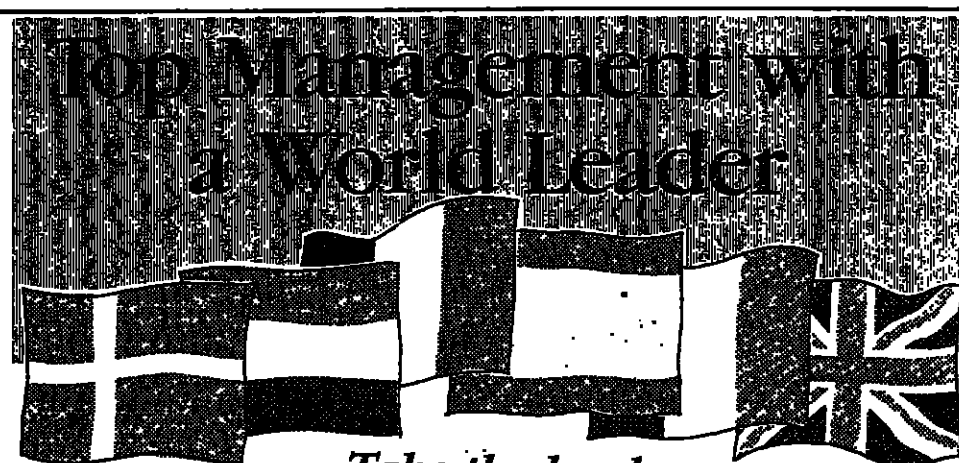
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SUBSTANTIAL PACKAGE

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سكرا من الاصل

HORIZONS

A guide to career development

Sleuths of the stone age with an eye on the future

Rita Gardner, young, unmarried but with a car and a driver in South India, became a subject of curiosity. "Women would rub my skin to see if the white came off when I was about to descend a well with a rucksack. The driver got so bored explaining that I was studying quaternary environmental change that he made up stories. One day, when there was a queue of 150, he said: 'I'm telling them you are opening a factory.'"

Geographers reach the parts other professionals don't. But they also go increasingly into mainstream city jobs: accounting, marketing, administration. "Geography is seen as providing numerate and literate graduates with a broad knowledge of the world," says Tim Unwin of the Royal Holloway and Bedford New College, University of London.

His survey of employers' attitudes showed that most geography graduates go into commerce, industry and, at a reduced rate, into local government. Others continue studies, but with cut-backs. Fewer teach.

Some academics have expressed concern that geography has become too diverse. Others, including Rita, claim that the diversity embraces a host of specialities. Certainly, the new *Royal Geographical Guide to Postgraduate Geography in the British Isles* confirms the wealth of choice.

Subjects on offer from Aberdeen to Worcester cover, to quote from the list, Third World development, digital mapping, forestry, housing, prehistoric settlement and Soviet Russia, as well as the physical aspects of our world from coastal geomorphology to glaciology. Geographers home in on how commuters reach work, to how the earth was formed.

Dr Rita Gardner, aged 32, now back from the Wahiba Sand Sea project in Oman, is hoping to return to Sri Lanka in spring to work alongside archaeologists. She recently appeared on Channel 4 television, talking about the last 10,000 years, in a series on the British landscape.

"I was one of four consultants and we are now working on the book", she said at King's College, London, where she is a lecturer in physical geography. "It is my passionate interest to educate people about landscape."

This fascination was born during childhood holidays. It led to quaternary studies - "the recent past; the last two million years. It's like a beautiful jigsaw puzzle."

In simple language, she analyses ancient deposits, changes in beaches, dunes, soils and, by understanding the past, can help future predictions regard-

ing climates, such as temperature changes and monsoons, and "man's misuse of the environment - erosion caused by clearing forests."

"I've brought back three huge trunks of sediments and rocks from Oman", she says with a smile. "Research has to be slotted in between teaching and administrative work in the department."

But it is research, including fieldwork in foreign countries, which leads to promotion. Even with a national reputation, pay is less than £15,000, and a job change could risk future redundancy.

Her husband, Martin Frost, has a joint contract with Kings College and London School of Economics with a totally different speciality: looking at how people get to work and the impact this has on the labour market (and vice versa).

This is funded by the Transport and Road Research Laboratory and involves

Ann Hill concludes that accountancy and jobs in the City can absorb the energies of a young geographer just as easily as climbing down wells or investigating the composition of atolls

billions of computerized figures. Conclusions are relevant to government planning, enterprise zones, inner cities, jobs and transport systems. "I enjoy the work in that it has an end purpose", says Mr Frost, whose tasks indicate the shift from fieldwork to computerization.

His and Rita's department has actually taken on more undergraduates this year, contrary to the national trend. That news should delight Nigel Winsor, who with his wife, Shane, runs the expedition office and expedition advisory centre at the Royal Geographical Society in its impressively dated Kensington base.

The centre helps about 400 school and college expeditions a year, but Nigel, born in Kenya 35 years ago, has extensive plans. He wants to help found the Exploration University, with field universities around the globe on sites from savannah to tropical forest, wetlands to islands.

His geographical ambitions were hatched when he studied life sciences at the Central London Polytechnic and founded its Exploration Society. Having raised funds for students to venture into the depths of Africa, his next commit-

ment was to an expedition to Sarawak in 1977-78 with Robin Hanbury-Tenison. "I was volunteer field director, responsible for getting the show on the road to one of the world's greatest rainforests, and to the world's finest caves."

He met Shane there and since then the pair have made big strides in spreading the word: the world is for explorers on a responsible basis: "as environmental ambassadors".

The results must be constructive - building international relationships and prompting government action. Nigel was project director on the comprehensive Wahiba Sand Sea studies in Oman, which are now featured in reports and a resource pack on physical aspects of hot deserts and life in an arid zone. The desert study revealed 150 plant species, woodland which is home to 200 species of mammals, birds and reptiles, 16,000 different invertebrates, and added to climatic knowledge.

His next challenge is in Kimberley, north-west Australia, where British and Australian scientists will look at the limestone mountain range.

Jonathan Raper studied geography, specializing in geomorphology, at Cambridge. He next became part of the selection weekend administration team for Operation Raleigh (designing grueling mental and physical challenges). His own most challenging adventure was a three months stint on a Seychelles desert island "with an expedition cut off from the rest of the world."

He spent his childhood amid the inspiring Yorkshire dales, voyaging around Europe and forming an interest in glaciers.

He is about to leave Queen Mary College, east London, following work on landforms, notably of glacial origins. Information is needed by road-building engineers. "I studied the Drummochter Pass in the Highlands for the A9".

His next job, using computers to map landforms and sediments, is at Birkbeck College, funded by the British Geological Survey. "The UK's most valuable and biggest volume asset is sand and gravel," says Jonathan, indicating the relevance of his academic work to industry.

In financial terms, the rewards are slight, but geographers such as Jonathan have devotion. They want us all to understand our world; to appreciate the disciplines within the broad word "geography" and to see whether we have a place to play, from a full career to contributing to a scientific expedition.

● Details of publications, membership, events, professional bodies and expedition advice from the Royal Geographical Society, 1 Kensington Gore, London SW7 2AR

BANKING & ACCOUNTANCY

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Further details about both the organisation and post can be obtained by telephoning the County Treasurer's secretariat on Chichester (0243) 777100, extn 2276.

Applications, giving details of qualifications, age, present salary, previous posts and experience, and the names of two referees, to:

B. Fieldhouse, Esq., M.A., I.P.F.A., County Treasurer, County Hall, Chichester, West Sussex, PO1 5RG. Closing date 27th November 1987.

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At the forefront of our financial project work, you will be investigating what we do (and don't do) and how we do it and initiating ways of improving profitability.

You will be responsible for the on-going appraisal and evaluation of our accounting systems - instigating new systems where appropriate - to ensure the increasing information needs of the business are met.

You can also expect to be involved in the preparation of the 5 Year Plan together with budgetary, forecasting and other management information packages for our overseas operations.

Fully qualified - CIMA, ACCA, ACA - you will have a minimum of 2 years post-qualification experience with some knowledge of computerised accounting systems including spreadsheets.

The broader your experience, the more interested we will be in your application. However, a proven aptitude for problem solving - an ability to think laterally to find the innovative or unusual solution - is of prime importance for this role.

Our benefits package includes occupational pension arrangements, subsidised restaurant, generous staff discount and first rate sports and social facilities. And we can offer an excellent relocation package to people joining us in this growing commercial centre in the heart of rural Wiltshire.

Interested? Then send a full CV to me, Lil St George, Personnel Officer, at the address below. Alternatively telephone us for an application form on Swindon (0793) 512100 Ext. 117.

BOOK CLUB ASSOCIATES
Guild House, Farnsby Street
Swindon X SN99 9XX

part qualified accountants

FINANCIAL SERVICES
to £16,000 + day release N. Surrey
This major Financial Services Group is seeking a number of part-qualified CIMA's and CACA's with financial or management accounting experience. You will be involved in budgeting, forecasting, systems development and new business appraisal and will receive a full study package and financial benefits. Ref: HR.

RECORD INDUSTRY
c.£12,000 West London
This leading international record company is now recruiting a part-qualified accountant to take on overseas business. Candidates must have at least one year's experience, be actively studying for either CIMA or CACA exams and show a strong interest in computers. Ref: MR.

SEMI-SENIORS
£13,000 + Study West End
Students Accountants (ACA/ACCA) with 6 months plus experience within Chartered Accountants are sought by this prestigious medium sized firm. The practice offers exposure to plc Audits as well as impressive in-house training facilities and positively encourage their students to succeed. Ref: DW.

ACC/AAT STUDENTS
£14,000 City
Top "20" Practice are looking to recruit bright young Part Qualified accountants to join their Mainstream Audit Group. They offer large Audit experience on an exceptional client base as well as secondments to both tax and small business groups to ensure exam success. Ref: CA.

qualified accountants

MANAGEMENT CONSULTANCY
£20-£35,000 + Car C. London
Challenging career moves exist for analytically minded qualified accountants aged 24-35. Use your systems and financial management experience, gained in industry and commerce or the 'profession' to provide creative solutions for a developing client base. Call Shirley Knight.

SYSTEMS - RETAIL
to £25,000 C. London
A highly successful and expanding U.K. retail group seeks a systems accountant for its corporate finance H.Q. Responsibilities include determining current and future requirements, implementing new systems and management of a number of ad-hoc assignments. Call Howard Foster.

USM POTENTIAL
c.£25,000 + Car S.E. London
Our client is a dynamic, high growth retail company with plans for extensive expansion over the next two years. They now need an energetic financial controller to join the management team and contribute to profitability and the formulation of policy. Call Brian Cogan, FCCA.

BUSINESS ANALYST - BANKING
£20-£30,000 Pkge City
One of the UK's leading and most innovative Merchant Banks seeks a high calibre accountant (age 24-27) to actively contribute to business development. The role includes feasibility studies, profit/risk analysis, strategic planning and presenting recommendations to executive management. Call David Rush.

CORPORATE FINANCE
£23-£28,000 + Mtge City
This major U.K. merchant bank is looking for a newly/ recently qualified Chartered Accountant to join their expanding Corporate Finance Team. You will be involved in mergers, acquisitions, management buyouts, fund raising etc. Excellent international opportunities. Call John Bowman.

CORP. STRATEGY - LEISURE
to £22,000 + Car London
With one of the UK's leading leisure groups. As a member of a small high-powered Head Office planning team reporting to the main Board, you will be involved in acquisitions, disposals and a range of business development issues. The role could lead to superb career opportunities within the Group. Call Paul Goodman.

For further information on other career appointments call Neil Wax on 01-387 5400 (out of hours 0923 240333) or write to:

financial SELECTION SERVICES
Financial Selection Services, Drayton House, Gordon St., London WC1.

SALARIED PERSONAL FINANCIAL PLANNING SALESPERSON
SECURE YOUR FUTURE WITH GRESHAM

We are looking for high calibre experienced professionals with proven and successful careers to date in advising and selling investment, pension, mortgage and life products to the general public.

In return we offer generous salaries, negotiable according to your experience, with commission and expenses, a choice of company car, non-contributory pension scheme, free life assurance and permanent health cover.

Gresham Assurance Group has a very great deal to offer being part of the £7 billion Dutch financial services group N.V. Arnhem. Our portfolio contains highly competitive unit linked and conventional life and pensions products as well as extremely successful unit trusts. The investment performance achieved by Framingham and M. H. Rothschild Asset Management Limited, our investment fund managers are acknowledged as being among the best in the industry.

We market our own mortgage funds as well as major mortgage outlets with other financial institutions. Our salespeople provide mortgage services for many centres of influence in the house 'selling' market. We also cater for clients' personal insurance needs through our associate company, Berrington Insurance Ltd. All of this will protect your client from attack by other financial institutions.

Sales people need support from time to time and we therefore have a dedicated quality support group with heads provided on a regular basis.

We believe that now is the time to find out more about what Gresham has to offer. Just ring Gresham on 0203 76760. We will be able to answer your questions. Your call will be treated in the strictest confidence.

GRESHAM

MAYFAIR SOLICITORS
require Senior Secretary/PA to Senior Partner. Excellent shorthand + audio, litigation experience essential. WP experience - preferably Wang DIS 60. Good organisational ability and ability to work on own initiative. Excellent salary. Telephone Mr B Traer, Partnership Secretary on 01-236 3881

LA CRÈME DE LA CRÈME



Alain Bouvier Associates is an expanding Architectural/Design company and as a result of our continued expansion, we have the following positions open:

Office Administrator £11,000-£13,000 (Neg)
Candidates will need to have excellent business management skills to organise this very busy practice, coupled with good typing skills and be able to co-ordinate team secretaries. Architectural experience (preferred) and computer experience essential. Ideally applicant should be 32+.

Senior Personal Secretary £8,000-£10,000 (Neg)
We require a young (25+) experienced personal secretary to work for our dynamic MD. Excellent shorthand/audio typing and business organisational skills required.

Secretary £7,500
The successful applicant should have good typing skills; knowledge of Wordstar; good knowledge of business practice and be adaptable. Ideally applicant should be 21+.

Junior Secretary £5,500-£7,000 (Neg)
Applicants should have good typing skills; knowledge of Wordstar; and have a willing and flexible nature. Ideally applicant should be 18+.

If you would enjoy working in this young and lively environment, applications with CV should be made to:

Chrys Joy
Alain Bouvier Associates Limited
471 Kings Road
LONDON SW10 0LU

Tel: 378-5445

Please note that we shall shortly be moving to Holland Park.



SALES ORIENTATED?

£10,000 VICTORIA

Join the Overseas Sales Division of this International Company and provide fast secretarial and admin backup. Thorough involvement and a varied role is guaranteed. 80 shorthand, 50 typing + WP needed.

CALLING ALL COLLEGE LEAVERS

£10,000 PACKAGE

Based in the Executive Suite at this prestigious City Bank, use your newly acquired skills in a fun and busy environment. Excellent prospects and benefits await you. 90 shorthand, 50 typing + WP needed.

ONLY 6 MONTHS EXPERIENCE?

EARN UP TO £10,000

Join this rapidly expanding Property Company in their sumptuous West End offices. Use your audio and WP skills to provide secretarial backup to two young Surveyors. Enjoy a lively young atmosphere, excellent prospects and a chance to get really involved. 50 wpm typing needed.

KAREN BETANCOURT/ANN GROVER/
CELIA ALKHUISH/ON 588-6674
(Recruitment Consultants)

6 BROAD STREET PLACE BLOMFIELD STREET LONDON EC2 7JH

WORD PROCESSING SUPERVISOR

HIGHLY COMPETITIVE SALARY

Edwardian Hotels Limited is seeking an experienced word processing supervisor to co-ordinate input of the company's word processing requirements and the training of appropriate Head Office personnel in all aspects of input and output from the system. Currently the Company uses the Uniplex Word Processing System with Unix as its operating system. Previous experience of Unix based systems would be a distinct advantage, but not essential, as would a working knowledge of data base input/output. The Salary will be commensurate with the experience and commitment of the individual appointed. Interested parties should apply in writing with c.v. and recent photograph to: Alfred Crossman, Group Personnel and Training Officer, Edwardian Hotels, 68-86 Cromwell Road, London SW7 5BT.

EDWARDIAN
HOTELS

MORE THAN A SECRETARY!

A lively young Design and Marketing Services Company based in Clapham seeks a go-ahead person with secretarial skills (typing/WP) and the potential to become actively involved in client liaison.

Salary according to age and experience. Send CV in first instance to:

Chris Warren
(Managing Director)
352a Wandsworth Bridge Road
Fulham SW6 2TZ

PERSONAL ASSISTANT/SECRETARY

ST ALBANS £10,000+

An Managing Director of a medium sized Timber Merchant, I urgently need an experienced Personal Assistant and Secretary. You need to be experienced at secretarial duties (shorthand, typing, word processing) and if you have initiative and self-motivation, you will be able to co-ordinate and supervise the work of a team of secretaries. You should be able to deal with customers, suppliers and the public. You should be able to develop responsibilities beyond those that the time often suggests. Previous experience of personal management would be useful so that you could helpfully take on the function of a growing number of staff (50 at present).

In the first instance please send full CV to:
Peter Buttle
Managing Director
G H Buttle & Co Limited
Southdown Square
St Albans, Herts., AL3 6NX

CALLING ALL RECEPTIONISTS!

MID 20'S

W1: His latest album has just come out. Vast position in up-market and trendy music on with lots of admin. Slow typing required. £9 to £10,000. Future: Design centre of leading fashion co. 3 years experience req. Deal with morning post too. £2,000.

W1: Small and prestigious property co. Good typing needed. You will enjoy dealing with clients' enquiries. £8,000.

EC2: Work for international architects in the relaxed environment of the grand-new office. 40wpm typing £9 to £10,000.

01-408 0424

EXCITING CAREER MOVE FOR

EXECUTIVE PA/SECRETARY

£11,500 + BENEFITS FULHAM

The VICE PRESIDENT of marketing/communications division of this international hi-tech corporation requires a confident, outgoing person (used-to-revenue to mid-thirties) with initiative to deal with overseas visitors and liaise effectively with journalists, PR and advertising people. Ideal for flexible person as there may be the opportunity for UK and overseas travel. A European Secretarial skills, shorthand/typing and WP. A European language is desirable as is driving licence.

Call Michelle TED Agt 01 736 9857

Senior Secretary
(Occupational Health)

Post Office Headquarters,
London SW1

Experienced secretaries are invited to apply for the post of Senior Personal Secretary to the Post Office's Chief Medical and Safety Adviser. The successful applicant will be confident, able to accept a high degree of personal responsibility and capable of displaying initiative. Prerequisites include tactfulness and the ability to maintain strict confidentiality on staff medical records. A background of work in the medical or health fields would be an advantage but is not essential.

Applicants must be aged at least 18 (but under 58), have 40 wpm typing, good shorthand of 100 wpm minimum and have WP experience.

Salary is in the range of £7,790-£10,828, rising to £11,403, with further experience, plus £1,460 London Allowance, subsidised staff restaurant, contributory pension scheme. A season ticket loan may also be available after 6 months' service.

If you think that you have the relevant abilities and qualifications, please write for an application form to Miss N Colgan, PMDL, Room 154, Armour House, St Martin's-le-Grand, LONDON EC1A 1AR. If you would like further information, Mike Lockyer on 01-245 7540 will be pleased to help.

Closing date for applications is 26th November 1987. The Post Office is an equal opportunities employer.

The Post Office

LIFE IN THE FAST LANE...
SECRETARY £11,000+

I work for the Chairman of a large international conglomerate with interests in banking, property and the largest wool textile and chemical manufacturer of its kind in Europe and I am looking for a secretary to join me in the Chairman's office. Good secretarial skills (50/100), initiative and a sense of responsibility are required for this varied and demanding role, and quite frankly enthusiasm and stamina are just as important as experience. We are based in the heart of the West End and this is a position that would suit someone in their early 20s looking to expand their abilities and learn about life in the fast lane of a large international organisation. So long as you are willing, then we are able to train you to eventually become involved at the highest level.

If you have a couple of years experience and feel you could respond to the challenge of an extremely stimulating environment please call me. You may end up exhausted but you'll never be bored!

Please call Miss Sue Wilson, Hartley Investment Trust, 12a Golden Square, London W1. Telephone 01-439 9481 (no agencies)

SECRETARY/ADMINISTRATOR
c. £11K + benefits

TCL is an expanding computer consultancy with offices in London, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man.

Currently we require an experienced secretary to look after our technical team in London. As well as carrying out normal secretarial duties, a wide variety of administrative tasks will be undertaken, requiring a high degree of numeracy & accuracy.

We can offer you a competitive salary and benefits, occasional visits to Jersey and excellent working conditions.

If you would like to be part of a small professional team with the opportunity to act on your own initiative please apply in writing (enclosing full CV) to:

SUSAN E WITT
THOMAS CONSULTANTS LTD
9-13 CURSITOR STREET
LONDON EC4A 1LL
TEL: 01 242 2481

EXCELLENT CAREER OPPORTUNITY
ASSISTANT TO THE
PERSONNEL MANAGER

A mature, well-educated and experienced secretary with shorthand/typing and good administrative skills is required to train as deputy to the Personnel Manager, assisting in all aspects of the personnel function. The work is varied and interesting but highly pressured. Prospects of development are extremely good in our expanding company. Age 25-45.

Write with C.V. and full salary details to:
Mrs V. Martyn, MPA, MPA, Personnel Manager,
Chinacraft Group of Companies
130 Barbary Road,
London W10 6BW

SECRETARY/ADMINISTRATOR

required by busy, dynamic Partner of a friendly professional City firm. The position has a high organisational content, is varied, demanding and requires excellent shorthand and typing skills. Candidates should possess a friendly confidence to enable them to cope with pressure and responsibility, like hard work and a direct approach. Excellent salary offered.

Please telephone Debbie Roberts on 01-377 8888 to apply

£16,000 PACKAGE

One of our major clients - International City Bank has asked us to recruit a PA/Secretary for the General Manager. This is an extremely busy post; he is also Head of Marketing and needs a Secretary with a strong personality and the confidence and experience to succeed at this senior level. Banking experience essential. Age 24 - 32.

430 1551/2553
DULCIE SIMPSON APPOINTMENTS

SECRETARY/PERSONAL
ASSISTANT

Required for Managing Director, able to take charge of small Head Office of Property and Building Company in Chelsea. Interesting and varied work. Excellent qualifications and references essential. Salary £13,500.

Write with full details to: J. A. Barron
Lodge House, Beaufort Street,
London SW3 5AJ.

CONSERVATIVE MP
WEST LONDON

Needs first class Secretary/Personal Assistant on a self-employed basis, at least 25 hours per week.

Reply to BOX A53.

DIRECTORS' PA

Directors of established design company in Central London need a very capable, experienced, organised and dynamic PA. Salary negotiable. Age 27+ Contact Mhairi Mcgee 434 0887

DO YOU ENJOY INVOLVEMENT AND

HARD WORK?

If you do, and you like to be on the go all day, heavily involved in the highly confidential work of this management consultancy, then they may have the perfect place for you. You will be highly professional and positive in your approach to work, highly motivated and able to prioritise and organise effectively. Teamwork is essential as is an excellent telephone manner. Your solid secretarial skills will be

important - you won't need your shorthand though, just very fast keyboard skills.

If you can match the standards of this very particular company they will reward you with early promotion, an excellent salary, free lunches and paid overtime - a package of £14,000.

Interested?

Tel: 01-499 0092;
173 New Bond Street, London W1

SENIOR SECRETARIES

THE RIGHT PEOPLE FOR THE RIGHT PEOPLE

SHOW
YOUR WORTH
£12K NEG

Do you have a firm and diplomatic approach as well as a flexible attitude? If you do then you could be the right person for the Managing Director of a small investment company near Marble Arch. He urgently seeks an organised PA to organise his busy day. Skills 90/60 required and someone with initiative essential. Prove your worth and you will reap rewards.

COOK UP A
BETTER JOB
W1

Combine an interest in cooking with your secretarial skills and you will produce a superb opportunity to put your organisation skills into practice. You will need to be able to work in a busy environment and sort out the daily problems. A people person is essential. Salary to £9,500.

ADMIN/SEC
HYDE PARK
£12,000

Use your admin and secretarial skills to assist this senior executive involved in major development and investment plans of this top international company. Working in luxury offices you will be responsible for an important centralised filing system and act as an information source to all departments. WP/Typing/Rusty Shorthand

DEVELOP
YOUR CAREER
BANK ON
YOUR FUTURE
£11K + Ex.

Are you hardworking, enthusiastic and interested in developing your career with this fast expanding bank? You will be required to use your secretarial skills to the full acting as a major support to this young dynamic manager. In addition to your basic salary you will be entitled to a very attractive financial package to give a high salary package.

TOP OF
THE TREE
£14,500 +
Package

As PA to the Senior Partner of this leading City company you will need to be at home in top City circles. He advises many senior business, and your role will include a lot of confidential diary and travel organisation, as well as extensive client contact and drafting your own correspondence.

As his contact with the rest of the company you will need to be able to deal tactfully with people at all levels and have initiative in solving problems.

Breadth of experience and well rounded education, allied to immediate skills, will enable you to confidently carry off this top PA position.

Skills: 100/60 Eage: 27-35

CITY OFFICE
600 0286

ANGELA MORTIMER

HOSPITAL
RESEARCH
DIABETES

Post with responsibility and independence dealing with

Salary up to £12,000.
602 2092

ANGELA MORTIMER

CHARITY
c.£10,500

A well established charity who contribute to a wide range of worthy causes, need a capable person interested in becoming involved in their work, whilst giving secretarial and administrative support to a senior executive. You will need to fit in with a small, busy and friendly team and have the flexibility to respond to a varied working day, often on own initiative. Reasonable shorthand, good typing and audio ability required. Age 21-28. Please telephone us to discuss this interesting opportunity in more detail.

499 6566

The
GROSVENOR
Bureau

Secretary

Glossy magazine publishers seek mature, well organised and enthusiastic secretary (35+) to work for the Director of the mail order offers department. Must have accurate SH/typing (80/50), a good telephone manner and WP experience would be an advantage. Modern offices in W1. Please write with full CV giving details of current salary and availability to: Bevelite Flower, The National Magazine Co. Ltd, 72 Broadway Street, London, W1V 2BP.

ALDWYCH
£10,000
+ EXCELLENT PERKS

Our client, a large international company are looking for an assistant secretary, with some experience, who has both enthusiasm and dedication, to work within one of their client unit departments for two European Executives. Please ring LONDON TOWN STAFF BUREAU 01 836 1994 for more details.

ADMINISTRATOR
c.£15,000

Outstanding opportunity in this fast growing financial consultancy for a professional, outgoing, non-smoker. To join this highly successful management team you will need typing (50 wpm), life insurance and previous experience + real commitment for exceptional rewards. Age 20-35.

CAVENDISH PERSONNEL 486 7897

TELEVISION
PRODUCTION
RECEPTIONIST
£9,500

You will need bags of energy and enthusiasm to take on this busy reception role with a leading production company. If you have some office experience, can type 40wpm (5 fms) enjoy meeting and dealing with people (sometimes celebrities) and want to work in a creative busy environment, telephone us without delay.

01 499 6566

CAVENDISH PERSONNEL

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select/

JNR PA -
TELEVISION
£10,500 + BENEFITS

Working as group secretary for marketing department in this company based position you help to organise presentations, including the catering arrangements, liaise with clients and arrange lunches. A useful and dynamic person is required. SELECT APPOINTMENTS PLC 10 Wigmore Street, W1 0 637 3822

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LEGAL
LITIGATION
P.A.
£11,500

plus excellent benefits

Dynamic young solicitor needs a superb PA to provide a solid back-up to him. You should have good litigation experience, excellent organisational ability with the willingness to take on lots of responsibility.

Audio/WP
2 Annual Reviews
Xmas Bonus
Long-Term Employment Bonus

A STEPPING STONE TOWARDS A BRIGHTER FUTURE

STELLA FISHER

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LEGAL
PA/SECRETARY
TO PARTNER
£11,000

Interesting and challenging opportunity to work very closely with female Litigation Partner.

Commercial/Litigation experience required. Lots of scope to become actively involved i.e. attended court etc.

Audio/WP
A STEPPING STONE TOWARDS A BRIGHTER FUTURE

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GOLF: AMERICAN RESUMES HIS APPREHENSIVE PURSUIT OF THE AILING DOLLAR

Nicklaus out to crash \$5m barrier

From Mitchell Platts, Golf Correspondent, Maui, Hawaii

Jack Nicklaus resumed his playing career in the Isuzu Kapalua International on the Bay course here yesterday uncertain of what to expect. "I don't have any idea of how I will do but that's the way the game is, anyway," he said.

Nicklaus's fortunes on the fairways have plunged like the ailing dollar. He finished 127th in the official money list compared with a previous lowest of 71st during his 26 years on the United States PGA tour.

He had started the season needing only \$87,705 (about £50,000) to become the first player in history to earn \$5 million in official winnings on the US tour. Instead he managed only \$64,686 from 11 appearances to leave him with \$4,976,980 and only marginally ahead of Tom Watson (\$4,701,629).

"I obviously didn't play very well this year," said Nicklaus. "It irritates me even though playing the game is not such a priority for me nowadays. Anyone who has ever played the game well likes to continue to do well. Certainly it would have been a lot more fun if that had been the case this summer."

Nicklaus acknowledges that his hectic business schedule has reduced his ability to compete at the age of 47, although it is only 19 months ago that he rolled back the years to win a record six US Masters. "I don't work on my game now the same way as I once did," he added. "When that's the case you cannot expect to compete against the kids who are spending 95 per cent of their time playing."

Card of course

Hole	Yes	Par	10	20	30	40	50	60	70	80	90	100
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England avoid hosts in finals

Belgrade — England will avoid West Germany in the initial stages of next summer's European Championship finals (Stuart Jones writes). Ted Croker, the Secretary of the

Championship qualifiers

HOSTS: West Germany
GROUP 1: Spain or Romania
GROUP 2: Italy or Sweden
GROUP 3: Soviet Union
GROUP 4: England
GROUP 5: Netherlands (subject to UEFA ratification)
GROUP 6: Denmark
GROUP 7: Republic of Ireland

Football Association, said here yesterday that the hosts will be seeded first and Bobby Robson's side have been elevated to second place.

Although the composition of the two groups has yet to be established, England already know that they will play their matches in Frankfurt, Stuttgart and Düsseldorf.

After yesterday's victory, Robson said: "We had never won in Brazil and we did; we had never won in the Soviet Union and we did; we have never won in Yugoslavia and we have. No manager in the world could achieve better."

"When we missed out on the last European Championship finals, I was at my lowest ebb. Tonight I'm at my highest. I think we can compete with the best in the world now. I kept pinching myself when the third goal went in and then the fourth — I could hardly believe what was happening. We were playing so slick and so well, they just couldn't live with us. This result will raise a few eyebrows around Europe."

Although he refused to select any individuals for special praise, he complimented his side. "It was a team effort. We punished them early on and after that we were never in any trouble."

Robson said his players had benefited enormously from last Saturday's League activity.

Spine chiller at the Marakana

From Stuart Jones
Football Correspondent
Belgrade

Yugoslavia..... 1
England..... 4

England yesterday sent a shudder down the spines of all the contenders for the European title. In a city and in a land that they have found the most inhospitable in the world, they qualified for next summer's finals with a dazzling victory of extravagant ease and conviction.

Four goals up within a mere 24 minutes, their achievement in claiming their first ever victory in Yugoslavia refreshed memories of the golden evening in Brazil three years ago. Appropriately enough, Red Star Belgrade's stadium is known as the Marakana, an almost exact echo of the famous theatre in Rio de Janeiro.

Led by Bryan Robson, who overtook Peters to become his country's most prolific mid-field goal scorer, England's dominance of the whole of their closing qualifying tie was so forceful that the suggestion they may win the trophy itself is not based on patriotic fervour. They belittled a team of lavishly talented individuals.

The flaw that runs through the Yugoslav game, the frailty of their spirit, was exposed yet again but England's glory

Group four

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
England	4	3	0	1	11	6	6
Yugoslavia	3	0	2	1	6	10	2
Turkey	2	1	1	0	5	2	3
N Ireland	1	0	1	4	1	10	1

Not only result of last night's match between Northern Ireland and Turkey
PREVIOUS RESULTS: 1986: Oct 15: England 3, Northern Ireland 0; Oct 22: Yugoslavia 4, Turkey 0; Nov 12: England 2, Yugoslavia 0; Turkey 0, Northern Ireland 0; 1987: Apr 1: Northern Ireland 0, England 2; Apr 28: Turkey 0, England 0; Northern Ireland 1, Yugoslavia 2; Oct 14: England 4, Turkey 0; Yugoslavia 3, Northern Ireland 0.

UPCOMING FIXTURE: Dec 16: Turkey v Yugoslavia.

should not be diminished. Not since 1936, when Hungary were beaten 6-2, has the national team returned from the other side of the Continent with such a substantial triumph.



One for the record books: Robson turns to volley goal No. 3 to overtake Peters's midfield marksanship for his country (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

In immediately pulling the first brick out of their own wall, the Yugoslavs contributed to a collapse the size and speed of which lay far, far beyond realistic expectations.

Hadzibegovic's initial error, and adventurous back header, was compounded by Elsnar, the sweeper hesitatingly shepherding the ball, and an equally diffident goalkeeper, Ravnica. Both of them lingered over the possibilities and Beardsley, with an opportunistic touch usually associated with his striking

partner, punished them by hooking England into the lead.

Ravnica, hurt in collecting another ill-advised back pass as he collided with Linaker, soon suffered more painful damage. Again it was at least partly self-inflicted by him and Elsnar, who collected his clearance inside the area. The offence provided England with a potentially dangerous indirect free kick.

Barnes, with the assistance of Bryan Robson, provoked the first of many gasps of admiration with a crisp drive

that took a slight deflection. Only 16 minutes had gone and within another eight England, astonishingly, had doubled their total and were threatening to break any number of records.

The source on both occasions was a corner. Steven took the first and, after Webb had bravely nodded the ball back into the danger area, Bryan Robson turned sharply and volleyed firmly home.

In a state of mental confusion and physical disarray, Yugoslavia were forced to

concede possession and retreat towards the fear of one of the heaviest defeats in their history. Radacka, their substitute goalkeeper, lifted them after the interval with two agile saves. In parrying the drive from Webb and blocking an attempt by Barnes, he restored the belief and the pride of Yugoslavia.

For more than an hour Shilton's greatest discomfort was to gather a strong back pass from Butcher. A free kick by Bazzarevic eventually tested his reflexes and Stojkovic, from another cor-

ner, belatedly beat him. Yugoslavia's consolation, 10 minutes from time, was as empty as will be their final tie.

YUGOSLAVIA: M Ravnica (Rajkovic) (sub: V Radacka, RAD Belgrade); Zoran Vujovic (Borovica); M Rajkovic (Zeljko); S Katanec (Partizan Belgrade); M Elsnar (Naci) (sub: M Jankovic, Real Madrid); F Hadzibegovic (Sofia); D Stojkovic (Red Star Belgrade); M Ananasic (Dinamo Zagreb); F Vokri (Partizan Belgrade); M Bazzarevic (Sofia); Zlatko Vujovic (Borovica).

ENGLAND: P Shilton (Derby County); G Stevens (Everton); K Simpson (Aston Villa); T Shearer (Everton); A Adams (Arsenal); T Butcher (Rangers); S Robson (Manchester United) (sub: P Field, Everton); M Webb (Nottingham Forest) (sub: G Hoddle, Monaco); P Beardsley (Liverpool); G Linaker (Barnsley); J Barnes (Liverpool). Referee: M Vauvrot (France).

Government insistent decision was FA's

By Ian Stafford

The Government insisted yesterday that it had not placed any pressure on the Football Association to ban a planned match between England and Argentina, and that Mrs Thatcher, the alleged instigator, was unaware that the match was even in prospect.

Fiercely denying that it had demanded the match be cancelled, the Government released the exchange of letters on the subject between the Colin Moynihan, the Minister for Sport, and Ted Croker, the FA Secretary.

"At the Football League centenary dinner you mentioned that the FA were considering inviting Argentina to participate in the Rous

Cup next year," Moynihan wrote last month, "but that the Government's view would be welcomed before the FA took any final decision. I have consulted colleagues at the Foreign Office. There are no foreign policy or security reasons which would lead the Government to deter you from inviting Argentina."

"The decision, therefore, is one for the FA to make. In considering the matter I am sure you will want to reflect carefully on the possibility of adverse public reaction and perhaps hooliganism which conceivably could occur if Argentina did play at Wembley next year. It would be a great shame if our progress

with restoring the good name of English football abroad was adversely affected."

In replying, Croker wrote: "Following receipt of your letter it has been decided not to extend an invitation to Argentina to take part in the Rous Cup in 1988. Your advice in this matter is appreciated."

A spokesman for Moynihan reiterated that he did not place any pressure on the FA to ban the match, planned for next May at Wembley. "He stressed that the decision was entirely up to them."

Bert Millichip, the Chairman of the FA, was heavily criticized last night for the FA's action. "There is absolutely no reason from a political viewpoint why the match should not go ahead," George Foulkes, the Shadow Foreign Minister, said. "We think the cancellation of this match is quite extraordinary and should be reconsidered."

Dr Peter Willems, the secretary of the South Atlantic all-party council, was outraged by the FA's decision. "It is most unfortunate that Mr Millichip should appear to misrepresent Government policy. It is a great pity that he did not think of all the possibilities when first considering the fixture. If he had done so he would not have unnecessarily caused such offence to Argentina. The worst aspect of all, however, is that it is totally wrong for Mr Millichip to cover up his embarrassment by blaming the Government."

Speaking from Belgrade yesterday, Millichip denied saying that pressure had been put on him. "They just did not think the match was advisable at this time," he said.

Brady's toast to Scots

By Ian Stafford

The Republic of Ireland were celebrating last night after Scotland's 1-0 win in Bulgaria had earned them a place in next year's European Championship finals. It will be the Republic's first appearance in either the European or World Cup finals.

Bulgaria needed only a win or draw to go through themselves and had not been beaten at home for five years. However, they were defeated by a goal from the Heart of Midlothian player, Gary Mackay, three minutes from time.

Liam Brady, whose 67 international appearances make him the Republic's most capped player, reacted to the result by saying: "I will buy any Scotsman I see tonight a drink." Brady, now 31, is delighted with his country's qualification although he will not be eligible for the first two games in West Germany following his dismissal in the Republic's 2-0 victory against Bulgaria in Dublin last month.

"I think we deserved to qualify but, to be honest, I thought we had blown our chance because I couldn't see Scotland winning in Sofia, and so I owe Andy Roxburgh an apology."

The Republic's goalkeeper, Pat Bonner, of Celtic, said: "It is fantastic for Jack Charlton and for some of the older players, like Liam Brady and Frank Stapleton. They have given Ireland tremendous service and have never had the chance to play in a major finals."

"It is a tremendous achievement to come to Bulgaria and win," Roxburgh said. "I think the Bulgarians showed nervousness and did not play as well as they are capable of playing. But, in view of their record at home, it is a great win for us."

Scotland report, page 47

Coaches oppose AAA

By Ian Stafford

The AAA is facing stiff opposition from Britain's leading athletics coaches over their plans for picking the 1988 Seoul Olympic team. The coaches, who met for their autumn conference at a Watford hotel last weekend, also want overseas athletes banned from next season's AAA/WAAA championships.

Headed by Frank Dick, the director of coaching, the 30 leading coaches were unanimous in their support for the elite system, used for previous Olympics and the recent world championships in Rome, where athletes deemed to be equipped to compete with distinction were selected. The coaches are now backing a system of A and B

qualifying standards which will allow younger athletes the chance to gain experience. "We concluded that in suitable cases there should be pre-selection," Dick said.

They also decided that the winners of each event in the AAA/WAAA championships in August should be automatically selected for Seoul, provided they have reached the A standard. "The first past the post should be picked," Dick added, "but not the first two. That would be shutting the door too much." Their ideas oppose the AAA's intended system of no pre-selection, with the first and second in the championships automatically picked if they have attained only the B standard.

A lesson of sadness for a fragmented nation

COMMENTARY

David Miller

Chief Sports Correspondent



Belgrade England trampled all over Yugoslavia, yet seldom has opposition so meekly lain down for the slaughter. Of England's four goals in the first half hour, only the second, sharply taken by Barnes following an indirect free kick, was distinguished. The Yugoslav defence did not so much collapse as surrender.

The future of Ivan Osim, Yugoslavia's manager, must be bleak following bizarre errors of selection. To omit Jankovic, of Real Madrid, from midfield was inexplicable, and by the time that Jankovic replaced Elsnar, England were already four in front. To have used Elsnar as a sweeper, when he has been playing in midfield for Nice, was, at the least, unwise.

Such was the capitulation in Yugoslavia's defence that their midfield and attack, where their skill lay, never had a chance. When they did get the ball, they were comprehensively smothered by England's midfield until late in the game by which time it had become irrelevant; and Yugoslavia never had time to throw enough men forward to exploit any possible weakness in England's back four.

Osim had been obviously worried beforehand about the possible temperamental frailty of his team, but in the event it was technical failure that betrayed them. In addition to Elsnar, Hadzibegovic, of Sochaux, and Ravnica, in goal, had a disastrous opening spell.

Stojan Protic, a Yugoslav who has been press attaché at the past five World Cup final competitions, said resignedly: "It is far better for next summer's European finals that England should be there rather than our team, which has failed so badly tonight."

Even if England received

the most unexpected of gifts, they also gave the Yugoslavs a sharp lesson in positive football. They reflected the objective of our Football League teams which have dominated European competitions for 10 years by denying the opposition the ball.

Bobby Robson had said beforehand that the match would be determined by possession, and the England midfield seized on the Yugoslavs like hounds pursuing the fox. Stojkovic, Mlinaric, Bazzarevic and Katanec were never given a yard of space in the first hour, so that we saw almost nothing of Vokri, the destroyer of Northern Ireland last month; nor of the talented Zlatko Vujovic, playing in his fifteenth international and the man whose wasted chances might have drawn the first leg at Wembley.

Whenever Yugoslavia did find a moment of rhythm, Butcher, absent in Düsseldorf, and Adams had none of the uncertainties which had given West Germany so much scope. Yet they will play in more demanding matches than this. Typically, when Bajic split the midfield in the 37th minute with a superb through pass to Vujovic, the Yugoslav captain found himself instantaneously surrounded by three defenders.

The result is an additional sorrow to a nation already beleaguered by economic and political crises, and by an

accentuation, since the death of Tito, of the fragmented loyalties among seven or eight races. The huge stadium of the Red Star club, that symbolic manifestation of the nation, was filled with patriotic songs before the start. How they longed for some tangible moment of identifiable unity. These are lean times for the Red Star club itself.

Football, sadly, was to provide no momentary euphoria. The first goal after only three minutes epitomized much of what was to follow, a performance only marginally rescued by a second half in which the home side were the only scorers.

England's manager can now look optimistically towards the finals, and forget the criticism which has surrounded many phases of his five seasons in command. He has made mistakes, as everyone does, and may yet make more, but he should now have come to recognize two factors: that a consistent selection and consistent formation outweigh any toying with passing fancies and alternatives, and that a 4-4-2 formation, while it may not be the most attractive, is the most reliable for a side which plays together less frequently than once a month.

Barnes last night showed that, even though joining Liverpool may have given him the abilities new freedom, he can meet the responsibilities of a flexible winger-cum-midfielder. He was challenging for possession regularly when Yugoslavia were still only one down and might yet have recovered, while his drifting forward runs brought applause from a crowd increasingly disillusioned. A mature Barnes would open new horizons for an England team with some sound basics but, other than Linaker, still short on inspiration.

END COLUMN

Lessons that must be heeded

By Denis Howell

Minister for Sport between 1974 and 1979 and the Opposition spokesman on sport.

There is cause for considerable concern about the future of British sport, as well as the philosophy of a developing leisure service, arising from a number of Government proposals in education and local government community sport provision. Until now, these policies have been looked at in isolation; when considered as a whole, the dangers become apparent.

The foundation of all British sport is to be found in our schools. Unless basic skills are taught there, and a love of sport generated, they rarely develop in later life, certainly not to the standards required for success at international level.

It is a great worry to discover that, in the haste to lay down a central curriculum in our schools, the Government proposes to halve the number of hours devoted to physical education. PE is not a peripheral subject; it deals with the need to provide for exercise and healthy pursuits and, particularly, it introduces school sport and team games which are very much in the interests of individual scholars as they are for the whole of sport.

Even more serious is the effect of the continuous confrontation between Government and teachers, leading to the introduction of contracts setting out minimum hours of work. Teachers who were delighted to give voluntary service to sport are no longer prepared to do so. The development of sporting talent is the first casualty.

Community will lose rights

Then we have the rights of schools to opt out of the local government situation. The community will be unable to demand that expensive leisure and sports facilities are available to them as of right, even when most of these school facilities have been provided by the community through their local authorities. We shall be back where we were 25 years ago, when access to such amenities was at the discretion of heads and governors.

It is difficult to see the Government financing leisure provision as an essential ingredient of its proposals for local option in schools which go independent, but unless it does so it will create an enormous waste of expensive resources. It will also take such schools out of the pattern of leisure provision which we desperately need in our cities. Finally, we have the ideological prejudices intent upon privatizing the services of sport and leisure provided by local authorities. The full extent of this nonsense can be seen from the statements of environmental ministers to the effect that, although local authorities will have to hand over the running of their facilities for private interests to run at a profit, they will still have to pay the local charges.

Deprived would be priced out

In terms of a social service or a leisure service, the bottom line will be everything. Local authorities will be able to provide schemes for the unemployed, the elderly and the handicapped, but those on low wages, as well as young workers, housewives and others, will simply be priced out of the facilities which they have helped create.

Nor will it help such cities as Birmingham to develop their squads of international talent in sport if they, and their coaches, lose the use of their own facilities.

Of course, there is an important place for private initiatives in sport and leisure provision. Financial investment can be provided well beyond the resources of local governments, but it is essential that this is done in co-operation with local government as part of a comprehensive leisure service. Adequate staff training programmes are needed which can hardly be provided on a one-off situation. International squad training is not possible on the basis of economic charges alone.

Most important of all, we have to see leisure provision as a social service, part of a philosophy of life which provides choice and good living for all our citizens. This may cost money but the cost of leaving our communities to fester, of allowing the deprived to be priced out of our sports facilities, will be a great deal more.

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